Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona

VOL. VI NO. 75 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Managar.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sakhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured do not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shimonoseki
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Canton
Karachi	Ipoh	Foochow
Delhi	Klang	Hankow
Amritsar	Seremban	Peking
Rangoon	Taiping	Tientsin
Tavoy		Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, Manila, Bangkok,

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KHENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,124,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor	
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras	
Bombay		Mauritius	
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang	
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon	
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai	
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore	

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

E. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £21,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon	
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco	
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai	
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew	
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore	
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya	
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh	
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin	
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau	
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo	
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama	
Ipoh	Rangoon		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.

36, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

The Silk you have been admiring!

(1) 'YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE'
(3) 'YOUR FASHION'

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING: HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MANDVI KATHA BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Motilal Mulji, the sole surviving mortgagor, and the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagors Moolji Inderji and Madhowlal Moolji and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 11th of January, 1908, and made between the said Moolji Inderji, Motilal Moolji and Madhowlal Moolji as Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part and with the consent of the Mortgagees of an Indenture of second Mortgage, dated 6th day of February, 1915 executed by the said Motilal Moolji and Maneckbai widow of Madhowlal Moolji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of the Katha Bazaar or Dongri Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 250 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Sat Tar Mosque, on the South by the property of Tejpar Khatao, on the East by the Syed Makhai Street, on the West by the said Dongri Street, and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 862, New No. 6604, Old Survey No. 20, and New Survey No. 2474, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "B" No. 1151, Street No. 167-169, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE DEED OF MORTGAGE AND IN THE AGREEMENT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the Insolvents (1) Devidutt Premsukhdas, (2) Makhanlal Sundermal, (3) Bhagirathmal Gunpatrai, (4) Gowridutt Ramcharandas and (5) Gajadhar Ramcharandas, traded at Bombay under the name and style of Balmukund Premsukhdas, at Calcutta under the name and style of Ramcharandas Devidutt and at Cawnpore and Ahmedabad under the name and style of Gowridutt Gunpatrai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the Office of the said Official Assignee in High Court, Bombay, the following:—

(1) All the right, title and interest of the above named Insolvents under the deed of Mortgage dated the 10th day of October, 1917 and made between the Gordhan Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of the one part and Gowridutt Ramcharandas, Gajadhar Ramcharandas, Devidutt Premsukhdas and Bhagirath Gunpatrai of the other part.

(2) All the right, title and interest of the above named Insolvents under the agreement dated the 30th day of April, 1911, and made between Seth Jamnadas Savchand and Seth Manibhai Jesingbhai, the Official Liquidators of the Gordhan Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ld. (in liquidaton), of the one part and Seth Devidutt, son of Premsukhdas and managing proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Gowridutt Gunpatrai and Co., consisting of five members (1) Seth Devidutt son of Premsukhdas (2) Nandlal son of Birdichand, (3) Balmukund son of Ramjidas and (4) Gajadhar and (5) Gowridutt, sons of Ramcharandas of the other part.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Official Assignee Bombay at their office at Esplanade Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 KEGS JAPANESE RED LEAD.

On THURSDAY the 4th April 1918 at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street by order of Messrs. J. Moni & Co., and on a/c. and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Keshavji Ramdas of Vadgad.

100 Kegs Red Lead Japanese genuine "Nippon Paint Co's. "A," quality each 56 lbs. net marks „ J. M. & Co./K. R. Ex. S. S. "Siam Maru."

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trusts Revenue Offices).

A lot of Unserviceable Stores comprising:—Gunny bags, bags of waste papers, kegs of sizes, barrel stones and ends, Barrel hoops, scrap iron, hoop iron old, drums, bags of wire, cases and crates and scrapwood, household requisites, miscellaneous, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed with in 3 days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th March, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at New Queen's Road, above Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, wall clocks, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, copper enamelled vases and jars, English cabinets, one ebonized cottage piano by Shiedmayer, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, revolving top writing table, office chairs, book cases, baba perambulator, baba tricycle, baba cot, bentwood furniture, cane chairs, etc., etc. The property of N. N. Bharucha, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT, & CO.

Bombay, 28th March, 1918.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 803, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.

NOTICE.

I shall be in Bombay ORIENT HOTEL,
4th April Noon to 8 p.m.
5th April, 8 to 1 p.m. & 4 to 8 p.m.

WONDERFUL CURE OF A PLANTER.

"I never feel tired, I am at work from 7-30 a.m. to 6 p.m., sometimes riding 6 to 8 miles daily, can play 3 to 6 sets of tennis, gallop to our club and back which is 12 miles.

I take my food well, sleep well and have no night sweats."

GREAT SUCCESS

of my treatment in Bombay and Poona. Several more cures reported since last visit.

Write at once and let me cure you.

REV. G. R. WALTERS
B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.
LONAVLA.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisments are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....Rs.	30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly.. „	16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly .. „	8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly .... „	3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy.....		TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly ....Rs.	5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy		ONE Annas.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SMITHY NUT COAL for Blacksmiths' use for sale at the STEAM and HOUSEHOLD COAL TRADING Co., Opp. 11th Lane Khetwadi Back Road, near Cama Bag. 3349

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchánd, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 8

MISCELLANEOUS

TO-MORROW—Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will not hold their Weekly Auction Sale to-morrow, it being a Public Holiday.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An M.A. or B.A. with literature (English and Sanskrit). Apply to the PROPRIETOR, New English School Nadiad. 3360

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN as TYPIST Apply stating salary required to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 3370

WANTED—An experienced TEACHER, knowing English and Gujrati. Apply TEJOO KAYA, New Nagpada, Bombay. 3418

WANTED—An experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing typewriting and general out-door work. Apply personally. ENGINEER & CO., Pydhonie, Tram Junction.

WANTED by European Firm CASHIER for Insurance Department. A general knowledge of accounts is essential. Apply Box No. 20, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3397

WANTED—A GUJARATI GRADUATE to go to Japan, only those experienced in cotton and piece-goods need apply with terms to Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3378

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bomba Chronicle" Press.

WANTED—A duly qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR on a salary of Rs. 40 (rising to 50) p.m. plus Rs. 10 p.m. as conveyance allowance for the Pandharpur Municipality. Applicants should send in their applications stating their age, caste, qualifications and the year in which they passed to the undersigned with testimonials befor 5th April, 1918, V. S. Tambe, Chief Officer, Pandharpur. 3359

SITUATION WANTED.

EXPERT, Competent, Experienced Parsi Accountant and Book-keeper, well acquainted with all Account Books, Passed Senior Accountancy Examination, able to keep, examine and audit Accounts independently wants SERVICE. Pay Rupees sixty. Please write to Box No. 12, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3352

WANTED.

WANTED—New or second-hand BOILER 30 by 7½ by 160 lbs. or 150 lbs. working pressure. Apply Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3410

WANTED—A big and spacious GODOWN in or near FORT. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 23, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3408

WANTED—A second-hand heavy 7 Bowl CALENDER MACHINE for an up-country Mill. Must be in perfect working order and complete in every respect. Apply with offers to Box No. 997, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3276

WANTED—A BUNGALOW either for sale or on hire furnished or unfurnished at Chawpaty, Walkeshwar Topkhana or somewhere near seashore. Write to G. K. MAVALANKER, c/o Jamnabai's Bungalow Walkeshwar, near Multani's Wadi, Bombay. 3368

WANTED—OIL ENGINES must be in first class condition and in perfect running order, Diesel or Semi-Diesel type of one hundred B.H.P. to four hundred B.H.P. Full details and particulars are required, also state price, apply to Box No. 976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3225

FOR SALE

FANS FOR SALE—To work on Kerosine & Spirit, lowest prices. International Engineering Co., 48/52, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 3160

FOR SALE—1 Rees Roturbo Pump Direct Current, 230 Volts, 2 H.P., 70 ft. Head, thoroughly overhauled. Apply Bo No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3366

FOR SALE.—2 STEAM LORRIES in working order, any reasonable offer entertained. Apply to NUSERVANJI RUTTONJI NAZIR, No. 5, Dalal Street, Fort. ...3339

FOR SALE—One CLAYMONT TALBOT 5 Seater MOTOR CAR in good order. Apply N. J. SHAW & Co., 86/88, Apollo Street. 3371

FOR SALE TENTAGE—10 tents and accessories slightly used. On view at Ordnance Depot, near Town Hall, Bombay. Apply O. C. LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL, Bombay. 3420

FOR SALE—Wolseley MOTOR CAR 4-5 seater, 4 cylinder, 16 H.P., complete with all necessary things and tools, in very good order. Price Rs 7,250. Apply to Box No. 25, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—From 1st April, 1918, fine and spacious OFFICE PREMISES fitted with E. L. & Fans on the first floor of Old Secretariat Building at Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, Fort, Bombay. Apply to the RECEIVER, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3419

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will not hold himself responsible for any debts or liabilities incurred by his wife RATANBAI, daughter of Jamshedji Sorabji Jeejeebhoy, she being no more under his protection.

ARDESHIR DADABHOY WADIA.
Bombay, 27th March, 1918. 3412

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BANK will commence business at its temporary premises in Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 4th April, 1918. 3182

NOTICE.

WE have discovered that several dealers in Bombay and other places have been selling one dram and half dram phials in packets of one dozen each of some stuff as being our well-known OTTO MOHINI and bearing red labels exactly similar to our own label, but without our paper band bearing the words "None genuine without this band, The Oriental Drug and Chemical Co." We have started proceedings in the Police Court against those dealers of whose existence we have come to know.

The Public are therefore requested to note that such of the packets of one dozen one dram phials and half dram phials (small) of OTTO MOHINI as do not bear our said band (putti) are not ours, but are fraudulent imitations and that the labels on all phials therein contained are forgeries.

Dated 23rd March, 1918.

PROPRIETOR,
"The Oriental Drug & Chemical Co.," and the "Mohini Agency,"
Juma Masjid, Bombay.
3362

PUBLIC NOTICES.

"SHELL PETROL."

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that there will be no delivery of "Shell" Petrol in Bombay upon the following days during the coming holidays:—

Thursday, 28th March.
Friday, 29th March.
Sunday, 31st March.
Monday, 1st April.

Deliveries made on Wednesday, 27th March, Saturday, 30th March, and Tuesday, 2nd April, will be increased so as to make up for the days of non-delivery provided that sufficient stocks are available.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LTD.
3413

FIREWOOD FOR SALE.

A large quantity of tent pegs suitable for fuel, Material can be seen at Cotton Depot, B. P. T. Railway. Tenders will be received by the undersigned on the 6th April, 1918, up to 5 p.m. The rate offered must be per 1,000 pieces.

Geo. W. D. BREADON,
Captain,
Dy. Controller of Timber Supplies, Bombay.
3407

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of Rupees one hundred and fifty per share (free of income tax) for the year ended 31st December, 1917, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, 10th April, 1918, at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m., to 3 p.m., (Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 21st March 1918 on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of,
The Lakhshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Limited.
For the Bombay Company Limited,
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th March, 1918. 3421

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL CO., LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Rs. 140 for 4 years ending 31st December, 1917, on the Preference Shares (less income tax) and Rs. 25 per share on the Ordinary Shares for the year ending 31st December, 1917, (free of income tax) will be paid on and after Wednesday 10th April 1918 at the registered office of the Company No. 3, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m., to 3 p.m., (Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 21st March, 1918, on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited,
For the Bombay Company Limited,
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th March, 1918. 3422

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Trustees of "Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Charity," up to SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, for the work of the foundations and plinth of the various buildings for the "Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital" to be erected at Charni Road as well as for the superstructure of the shops and motor garage.

Each Tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be forfeited in case any Tender is withdrawn or the successful tenderer refuses to sign the contract.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., can be obtained on payment of Rs. 3 per each set at the office of the undersigned, where the plans of the work can also be inspected.

A. L. COLACO.
A.M.I., C.E.I., L.C.E., M.S.E.,
Architect, etc.
375, Hornby Road
25th March, 1918.
3364

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SALEMAHOMED HAJI AHMED NOORANI, NOORMAHOMED HAJI ISMAIL NOORANI, GOOLMAHOMED EBRAHIM NOORANI, GOOLAMHUSEIN HAJI HASHAM NOORANI and MAHOMED CASSUM ABDUL SATAR NOORANI, the Trustees of the Jackeria Musjid and its funds and properties (appointed by the High Court of Bombay under the Scheme for Administration of the funds and properties belonging to the Jackeria Musjid and for the nomination and appointment of trustees of the said Jackeria Musjid and its funds and properties sanctioned by the High Court of Bombay by its Decree dated 3rd December, 1915, made in High Court Suit No. 98 of 1906 wherein the Advocate-General of Bombay was the plaintiff and Salehmahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani and others were defendants) have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lien, trust, possession, gift, inheritance, maintenance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office situate at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed, without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazendari tenure containing by admeasurement 19,59 square yards or thereabouts together with the building thereon, situate and being on the South side of Musjid Bunder Road in the City and registration Sub-district of Bombay and bearing Collector's Old No. 698, Collector's New No. New Survey No. 2160 and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 820, Street No. 205 and are bounded on or towards the North by Musjid Bunder Road, on or towards the South and East by the property of Seth Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and on or towards the West by the property of Seth Purshotamdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy.

Dated the 28th day of March, 1918.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
3414

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m. (Bombay Time) on Tuesday the 9th day of April 1918 for the supply of coats waterproof.

2. Form of Contract Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli,
26th March, 1918. 3416

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

FRIDAY, the 29th instant and MONDAY, the 1st proximo, being Public Holidays the Society's Bombay Branch will be CLOSED on both days. The Stores will be opened as usual for business on Saturday the 30th instant from 9-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. 3415

AMUSEMENTS,

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE GRAND FILM OF 6-REEL DRAMA OF STERLING VALUE.

A HIGH PATHETIC PLOT

"THE WOMAN WHO WAS NOTHING."

A girl meets a rich lady who was going to claim her inheritence from a trustee. Railway accident occurs and the rich lady dies, but before dying she empowers her companion to claim her own inheritence by adopting her own name, and so she does. A crook who had the knowledge of what had happened forces the girl to marry him and share her gain. But the riches had long before been squandered by the trustee, and in the end the greed for money is changed for real love and the pair unite happily.

LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices:—Re. 1/8, 1, Annas 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
Lamington Road, North.
To-night !
FIFTH INSTALMENT OF THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
THE GREAT SECRET
Chapters 13th, 14th, 15th.
A Great Serial, true to life, full of excitement and heart interest.
EASTER WEEK.
SPECIAL PRIZE SHOWS ON THURSDAY & FRIDAY AT 5 P. M.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
On Thursday & Friday at 10-30 p.m. only.
The Superb Italian Drama
THE FAULT
Featuring Italy's best Actress
PINA MENICHELLI.
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

I am worth several millions
yet
Can name no one my heir
For.....

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENT
Have you made a note in your diary that
YOU HAVE TO SEE
the most accomplished and beautiful star
MISS EVE BALFOUR
(of FIVE NIGHT'S fame)
IN
that greatest of all British films
"ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE"
in six parts
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
EDGAR WARWICK'S Company
"THE COURT CARDS"
and their Joker
BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP
Prices as usual. **Plan at ROSE & Co.**
No performance on Good Friday.
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

Open daily at the TOWN HALL fro 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m., from 13th till 28th March 1918, (including Sundays).

ADMISSION ANNAS 4.

AMUSEMENTS,

TO-NIGHT IS THE NIGHT
THE GREAT GALA NIGHT
At 6-30 ***To-night*** At 10 p m
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
Gaiety Theatre
THE FIVE ACES AND TOM MELBOURNE
Present
A NEW PARSEE BURLESQUE
FRAMJEE'S AUNT
From SURAT
CHARACTERS:

FRAMJEE	Bunny Anstin
PESTONJEE..	T. Melbourne
CHUNDER	C. Morris
SHIRIN	Miss Peggy
BANOO	Eileen Melbourne
MISS DINSHAW ..	Rose Castell
MRS. RATANBAI ..	Laura Diamond.

BRIGHT and BREEZY
from start to finish.
New Songs, new Dances
and new Burlesque.
None should miss it.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 8-15 and 10 p. m.
'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'
Read the stories in the "Times of India."
This Week Eleventh and Twelfth Episodes.
"A RECKLESS INDISCRETION" AND "EMBITTERED LOVE."
Note.—There will be no 6-30 show To-day

LOOK OUT FOR
SATURDAY'S GREAT OPENING
of the
DU CASSE CINEMA SEASON
at the
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Matheson Lang
in
"THE HOUSE OPPOSITE"
at 6-45 and 10 p. m.
Prices : Stalls 1, Box seats 2, Family Boxes 5. Balcony 8 as. and 4 as. Gallery 2 as.
Free List entirely suspended.

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
PEARL WHITE
IN
THE FATAL RING
The last word in Serial film.
AND
PATHE'S
HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR
The finest collection of War Series ever shown in Bombay.
Pursuit of Aigrette. Scientific Coloured. **Pathe Gazette.** Latest from all over the world. **Lend me your Coat.** A side splitting comic.
TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Daily. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW SUNDAYS 3-30 p. m. *POPULAR PRICES.*

The Universal Wonder Serial
THE GRAY GHOST
EPISODES 13th & 14th
with the Universal Screen Magazine and Screaming Comics.
Every night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30
Special Matinees on Thursday and Friday next at 5-15 p. m.
when fancy watches will be given away as prizes
at the Popular Picture Rendezvous
THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 26th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. .. ..	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	1,500
" " Sales of East Indian	.. .. ..	
" " Imports	.. .. ..	1,000
Mid. Americans Spot Trading value	.. ..	24.23
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot	.. .. ..	30.56
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	.. .. .. May / July	32.80 / 32.09
New Orleans opening 9-30 a.m.	.. May / July	31.70 / 31.01

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 26th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	24.70+25
April	24.46+12
May	24.34+10
June	24.32+20
July	24.10+10

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	23.08
March-April	22.99
April-May	22.91 +15
May-June	22.83
June-July	22.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 26th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	31.95
May	31.95
July	31.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar 26th.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.23
" " Fully Good	17.73
" " Fine	18.10
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.99
" " " Fully Good	19.49
" " " Fine	19.86
" Broach Good	21.90
" " Fully Good	22.15
" " Fine	22.40
" Scinde Good	17.23
" " Fully Good	17.73
" " Fine	18.10

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Mar. 27.

Practically there is no business in forward contracts. The rates for all descriptions are very firm. In ready market a good enquiry continues at full prices.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 27th MARCH 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.	
M.G. Bengals ..	690	673	630	585	Ready.	Unchanged.
H.G. Sind Punjab..	685	675	630		"	
M.G. Wardha ..		740	720		"	
M.G. Nagpore ..		740	720		"	
M.G. Yeotmal ..		730			"	
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		720			"	
M.G. Amraoti ..		720			"	
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		715	695		"	
M.G. Khandesh ..			670		"	
M.G. Muthia ..		690	665		"	
M.G. Broach ..	800	785			Ready.	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 25th March 1918.

Cotton	5,256 bales
Wheat	22,560 cwts.
Linseed	1,657 "
Rape, &c.	484 "
Gingellyseed	7 "
Poppyseed	47 "
Groundnuts	3,643 "
Castorseed	15,000 "
Rice	20,226 "
Myrabollams	3,835 "
Cottonseed	12 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	1,084 "
Jowar	3,777 "
Maize	276 "
Barley	1,293 "

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 23rd Mar. 1918.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 23rd Mar. 1918 ..		
G.I.P. Rly	22,47,500	5,48,73,137
A.D.C. Rly	74,600	16,39,572
B.K. Rly	4,600	85,477
C.B. Rly	7,600	1,49,857
Total ..	23,33,700	5,67,48,043
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 23rd Mar 1917.		
G.I.P. Rly	22,15,315	5,08,11,259
A.D.C. Rly	70,398	14,89,119
B.K. Rly	3,256	91,455
C.B. Rly	6,208	1,61,039
Total ..	22,95,177	5,25,52,872
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+32,185	+40,61,874
A.D.C. Rly	+3,602	+1,50,453
B.K. Rly	+1,344	—5,978
C.B. Rly	+1,392	—11,182

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 23rd Mar. 1918 ..	18,600	3,62,853
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 23rd Mar. 1917.	11,002	3,31,064
Increase or Decrease	+7,598	+31,789

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 23rd Mar. 1918 ..	3,200	41,792
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 23rd Mar. 1917.	1,929	29,564
Increase or Decrease	+1,271	+12,228

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Jan. 1918.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

Bombay, March 27th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	6,083-12
Total up-to-date	26,87,338

COMPANY MEETINGS.

COLABA LAND AND MILL CO., LTD.

The Thirty-Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, was held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42—48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on Wednesday, Mr. W. H. Brady presiding.

The Directors, in their report, stated: The Directors beg to submit their Annual Report together with the audited Statements of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet, for the year ended 31st December 1917.

The working during the period under Report has resulted as follows:—Land and Property Revenue Rs. 2,09,691-4-7, Old Mill Profit Rs. 5,31,798-14-5, J. W. Mill Profit Rs. 1,32,970-8-11, Total Rs. 8,74,460-11-11; Deduct—Amount of Agents and Managers' Commission, Rs. 74,864-9-4, Total Rs. 7,99,596-2-7; Add—Balance of Profit from last year Rs. 3,451-4-2; Grand Total Rs. 8,03,047-6-9: Out of the above sum the Directors have set aside in terms of Section 130 of the Articles of Association to the credit of the Old and New Mill Depreciation Fund Account Rs. 93,000-0-0, Reserve Fund Account Rs. 30,000-0-0, Equalization of Dividend Fund a/c Rs. 75,000-0-0, Total Rs. 1,98,000-0-0; Leaving disposable Balance of Profit Rs. 6,05,047-6-9; Out of this Balance the Directors have paid an Ad-interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share, absorbing 1,60,000-0-0; and beg to declare with the sanction of the Shareholders a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 110 per share, absorbing Rs. 4,40,000-0-0, Total Rs. 6,00,000-0-0; Leaving a Balance of Rs. 5,047-6-9; which the Directors recommend to carry forward to the next account.

The income from Land and Property shows a slight improvement over last year's return and, as the demand for all classes of property is very great at the present time, it is anticipated that this portion of the Company's business will continue to show a satisfactory return.

The result obtained by the Mills shows that your Company has participated in the general prosperity of the industry during the period under review, and though the near future is somewhat uncertain, there is every reason to believe that the demand for the Mills' production is likely to continue for some time to come, but prices of manufactured goods, have now reached such a high level that consumption is likely to be restricted.

The Directors retiring by rotation are Messrs. John Knowles and Kenneth E. McKenzie, who offer themselves for re-election.

The Company's property, including buildings, machinery and stock, have been insured for Rs. 61,93,500.

The Profits and Standing Charges of the Company have been insured for £50,000, to cover a maximum stoppage of 24 months, such insurance to run from 15th January 1918 to 14th January 1919 (inclusive).

The report was approved and adopted, together with the recommendations made in it.

NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

The Forty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at the Company's Office, Nos. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, Mr. W. H. Brady presiding.

The Directors, in their report, stated: Your Directors beg to submit their Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1917 showing Gross Profit Rs. 7,66,628-2-2, Balance brought forward from previous year Rs. 8,560-2-4, Total Rs. 7,75,188-4-6; Deduct, Secretaries' and Agents Commission Rs. 93,167-9-2; leaving a Balance of Rs. 6,82,020-11-4; out of this balance the Directors have written off the following:—Depreciation on Machinery Rs. 82,000, Depreciation on Buildings Rs. 18,000, Income Tax estimated for 1918-19 Rs. 42,204-6, Total Rs. 1,42,204-6; Leaving a nett balance of Rs. 5,39,816-5-4 from which, deducting ad interim dividend on 5½ per cent. Preference Shares Rs. 22,000, and on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 10 per share Rs. 75,000, Total Rs. 97,000; there remains available for disposal Rs. 4,42,816-5-4; which your Directors propose to dispose of as under:—Payment of Dividend on 5½ per cent. preference shares for the half year ended 31st December, 1917 Rs. 32,000; Payment of dividend on ordinary shares at Rs. 40 per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1917, Rs. 3,00,000; Transfer to Reserve fund Rs. 1,00,000; Balance to be carried forward Rs. 20,816-5-4; Total Rs. 4,42,816.

Your Directors have, with the approval of the Auditors, allocated the sums of Rs. 1,73,518-7-7 and Rs. 17,000 standing to the credit of Machinery and Building Depreciation Funds to Machinery and Building Account, respectively, and the heading of Fixed Capital Expenditure Account, these items now being shown in the Balance Sheet at the true values at which they stand in the Company's books as at 21st December 1917.

You will see from the accounts that your Directors have subscribed the sum of Rs. 500 to the "Our Day" Fund.

Mr. Joseph A. Kay has been appointed an additional Director of the Company and you are asked to confirm the appointment.

Messrs. John Knowles and Kenneth E. McKenzie retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

The Company's property including buildings machinery and stock has been insured for Rs. 57,12,400.

The Profits and Standing Charges of the Company have been insured for £36,000 to cover a maximum stoppage of 24 months, such insurance to run from 15th January 1918 to 14th January 1919.

The report was approved and adopted, together with the recommendation made in it.

INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, was held at the Registered Office of the Company, 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad presiding.

The Directors, in their report for the year ended 31st December, 1917 stated:

Business:—Ordinary Branch: In this Branch during the year 460 Proposals were received for Assurance aggregating to Rs. 6,30,000 out of which 376 proposals resulted in Polices assuring the sum of Rs. 4,99,500 and the rest were either declined, postponed or are awaiting completion.

Rs. 250 Branch: In this Branch 155 Proposals were received for Assurance aggregating to Rs. 28,750 out of which 79 Proposals have resulted in Policies assuring in aggregate sum of Rs. 19,750 and the rest were either declined, postponed or are awaiting completion.

The total number of Policies in force on the Books of the Company is 834 assuring the sum of Rs. 8,40,250.

Your Directors have pleasure in informing you that the business done this year is satisfactory and better endeavours and steps taken to bring in more business and we have all hopes of showing much better result this year. We have succeeded in establishing some good agencies outside Bombay during the course of this year from where good business is expected.

Rs. 250 Policies: In connection with this branch your directors have to say that all necessary measures are being taken to make it popular among the members of the co-operative societies and among the mill-hands, workingmen and artisans.

Claims: During the year claims of Rs. 250 each and one of Rs. 500 in the ordinary branch have been paid.

Under Articles 115 and 116 of the Articles of Association two of your directors, viz. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad and Mr. J. K. Tarachand, Bar-at-Law, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

We feel assured you will be highly gratified to know that Messrs. Jivanlal Dastur & Co., Secretaries and Managers, have once again given up their entire commission earned by them during the year under report as they do not deem it wise to load the company with the charge of their commission due to them and they have furthermore contributed towards the preliminary expenses the sum of Rs. 1,000 out of their monthly allowance although under the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on 10th day of December, 1914 the said sum was payable only out of their commission and not out of their monthly allowance.

The report was approved and adopted.

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad was re-elected a director. Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and J. K. Tarachand were elected directors by the policy holders.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., were appointed auditors.

INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS LTD.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held at the registered office of the company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, Mr. J. A. Wadia presiding.

The directors, in their report, stated:

The directors beg to submit the annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1917, showing a net profit of Rs. 6,14,596-14-2 including the balance of Rs. 19,903,-0-0 brought forward from the last account. The directors have utilised Rs. 1,50,000-0-0 in paying an "ad interim" dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1917, at Rs. 12-8-0 per share. The directors beg to recommend that the balance of Rs. 4,64,596-14-2 be disposed of as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share (free of income tax) eq. 27½ per cent. for the year, Rs. 1,80,000.

DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT.

Building account Rs. 30,000, Machinery account, Rs. 70,000, total Rs. 1,00,000, Reserve fund account Rs. 1,00,000, Income-tax and super tax Rs. 65,000, Bonus to staff, Rs. 10,000, to carry forward, Rs. 9,596-14-2, total Rs. 4,64,596,14-2.

The directors have sanctioned subject to your approval a donation of Rs. 150 towards the Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Association and Rs. 150 to the Goculdas Tejpal Nursing Association; also a sum of Rs. 2,000 was given as a contribution to the "Our Day Fund" and Rs. 3,200 to the Social Service League, Bombay, for the educational, economic and moral welfare of the mill hands working in the mills.

Your profits and fixed charges for the current year have been insured for Rs. 16,00,000 for 24 months benefit, that is Rs. 8,00,000 per year.

The mill building and machinery together with cloth, yarn, stores, etc., are insured against fire for Rs. 39,97,000.

The directors beg to report the sad death of Mr. Gulamhusen Currimbhoy Ebrahim which took place on the 16th of February last. The deceased was one of their colleagues from the time of the inception of the company which he served intelligently and conscientiously for a period of nine years.

One of the directors Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy retires from the board by rotation but offers himself and is eligible for re-election.

The report was approved and adopted, together with the recommendations made in it.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Limited, was held when an extraordinary resolution, was passed making certain alterations in the Articles of Association of the company.

1. In article 3, the definition of the word "Persons" shall be deleted and in place thereof the following shall be substituted, namely—

Words importing "Persons" include any company, association or firm or body of individuals whether incorporated or not.

2. The following articles shall be added as articles 27 (B) 60 (A) 78 (A) and (78) (B):—

27 (B). In the case of a firm or an association being the registered holder of any shares, the member or members for the time being constituting the firm or association shall be the only person or persons recognised by the company as having any title to or interest in such shares.

60 (A). Where it is proposed to pass a special resolution, the two meetings may be convened by one and the same notice and it is to be no objection to such notice that it only convenes the second meeting contingently on the resolution being passed by the requisite majority at the first meeting.

78 (A). If a firm shall be the registered holder of any shares, only such one of the partners therein as shall be authorised in writing by the firm in that behalf shall be entitled to be present at any meeting and to speak and vote thereat in respect of such shares.

78 (B). If an association shall be the registered holder of any shares, only such one of the members thereof as shall be authorised in writing by the managing body of the association in that behalf shall be entitled to be present at any meeting and to speak and vote thereat in respect of such shares.

3. Articles 87 shall be amended—

(a) by subsituting the figure "50" for the figure "25" occurring in line 3, and

(b) by deleting the words "and the remuneration of the" occurring in line 4, and

(c) by deleting the words and figure "Chairman shall be Rs. 30 for every such meeting" occurring in line 5.

Should the above resolution be passed by the required majority with or without modification it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY. LTD.

The twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held at the registered office of the company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on Wednesday, Mr. J. A. Wadia presiding.

The directors, in their report, stated:

The directors beg to submit the annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1917, showing a net profit of Rs. 12,79,848-6-0 including the balance of Rs. 22,696-4-11 brought forward from the last account.

After deducting from the above sum an "ad-interim" dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share for the half-year ending 30th June 1917 which has absorbed Rs. 2,25,000, there remains a balance of Rs. 10,54,848-6-0 which they recommend should be disposed of as under:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share (free of income tax) eq. 40 per cent. for the year, Rs. 3,75,000.

DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT—

Mill buildings, Rs. 20,000, Machinery, Rs. 30,000, Sprinkler installation, Rs. 10,000, Fire Service, Rs. 5,000, Drosophore Installation, Rs. 10,000, Electric light installation, Rs. 35,000, Furniture and dead stock Rs. 5,000, total Rs. 1,75,000. Reserve fund, Rs. 1,00,000, Equalisation of Dividend fund, Rs. 75,000, Repairs Fund Rs. 50,000, Income tax on profits and super tax provision fund, Rs. 1,25,000, Workmen's quarters fund, Rs. 1,00,000, Workmen's welfare fund Rs. 25,000, Bonus to staff Rs. 20,000, to carry forward Rs. 9,848-6-0, total Rs. 10,54,848-6-0.

The directors beg to report the sad death of Mr. Gulamhusen Currimbhoy Ebrahim which took place on the 16th of February last. The deceased was one of their colleagues for the last fourteen years, during which period he reserved the board intelligently and conscientiously.

The directors have sanctioned subject to your approval a donation of Rs. 150 towards the Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Association and Rs. 150 to the Goculdas Tejpal Nursing Association. Also a sum of Rs. 2,000 was given as a contribution to the "Our Day Fund" and Rs. 3,200 to the Social Service League Bombay, for the educational, economic and moral welfare of the Mill hands working in the Mills.

Your profits and fixed charges for the current year have been insured for Rs. 28,00,000 for 24 months' benefit, that is, Rs. 14,00,000 per year.

The Mill buildings and machinery together with the stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, etc., are insured against fire for Rs. 86,02,850.

Two of the Directors, Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and Mr. Jamsedji Ardaseer Wadia, retire from the Board by rotation but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.

The report was approved and adopted together with the recommendations made in it.

At an extraordinary meeting held immediately after this certain alterations in the Articles of Association were approved of.

CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY LTD

The Twenty-Ninth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held at the registered office of the company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on Wednesday, Mr. J. A. Wadia presiding.

The directors, in their report, stated:

The directors beg to submit their annual report, together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1917, showing a net profit of Rs. 11,91,046-4-8 including the balance of Rs. 5,670-13-1 brought forward from the last account. Out of this amount Rs. 1,76,000 have already been declared as ad interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1917 at Rs. 20 per share, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,15,046-4-8 which the directors recommend to be disposed of as follows—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per share (free of income tax) equal 22 per cent. for the year Rs. 3,08,000.

DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT—

Building—Currimbhoy mills Rs. 15,000, Building Mahomedbhoy mills Rs. 25,000, Building Machinery—Currimbhoy mills Rs. 40,000, Machinery—Mahomedbhoy mills Rs. 50,000, Machinery—Mahomedbhoy mills Rs. 60,000, total Rs. 1,10,000, Sprinklers Rs. 5,000, Electric light Rs. 5,000, Fire Service Rs. 3,000, Drosophore Rs. 3,000, Repairs fund Rs. 75,000, Reserve fund Rs. 2,00,000, Workmen's quarters fund Rs. 1,00,000, Workmen's welfare fund Rs. 25,000, Income tax and super tax provision fund Rs. 1,00,000, Bonus to staff Rs. 20,000, to carry forward Rs. 21,046-4-8, total Rs. 10,15,046-4-8.

The directors have sanctioned, subject to your approval, a donation of Rs. 150 to the Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Association and Rs. 150 to the Goculdas Tejpal Nursing Association, also a sum of Rs. 2,000 was given as a contribution to the "Our Day Fund" and Rs. 3,200 to the Social Service League, Bombay, for the educational, economic and moral welfare of the millhands working in the mills.

Your profit and fixed charges for the current year have been insured for Rs. 28,00,000 for 24 months' benefits, that is, Rs. 14,00,000 per year and insurance on breakdown of machinery for £46,700 has been effected.

The directors beg to report the sad death of Mr. Gulamhusen Currimbhoy Ebrahim which took place on the 16th of February last. The deceased was one of their colleagues who served intelligently and consientiously for a period of 14 years.

The buildings and machinery, together with cotton, yarn cloth, waste, stores, etc., are insured gainst fiire for Rs. 1,17,51,500.

Two of the directors, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., retire from the board by rotation, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.

The report was approved and adopted, together with the recommendations made in it.

At an extraordinary meeting held immediately after this, certain alterations in the Articles of Association were approved of.

EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO. LTD.

The twenty-third Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, Mr. J. A. Wadia presiding.

The Directors, in their report, stated:—

The Directors beg to submit the Annual Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st Decemiber 1917, showing a Net Profit of Rs. 2,72,335-7-6 which after deducting the last year's debit balance of Rs. 76,621-7-3, shows a Profit of Rs. 2,01,714-0-3, which the Directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share (free of Income-Tax) eq. to 6 per cent. Rs. 60,000.

DEPRECIATION.

Building Rs. 20,000, Machinery Rs. 60,000, total Rs. 80,000; Repair Fund Rs. 20,000; Towards writing of Debenture charges Rs. 9,125; Towards writing of Brokerage on Debentures Rs. 10,000; Bonus to Staff Rs. 10,000; To carry forward Rs. 12,589-0-3; Total Rs. 2,01,714-0-3.

During the year under Report the old Debentures for Rs. 10 lakhs which were due and paid off, and the New Debentures for Rs. 15 lakhs were issued and allotted bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. Also the Company's Capital was increased from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs in 4,000 New Shares of Rs. 250 each, all the Shares of New Issue were taken up at par.

As stated in the last Report the Weaving Shed was completed and commenced working from October last. At present about 425 Looms are working satisfactorily.

During the year under Report the following machinery were ordered out and locally purchased:—

140 (Second-hand) Looms of Henry Livesy, Ltd.

27 Looms.

2 Warping Machines.

3 (Second-hand) Sizing Machines of Howard and Bullough.

2 Universal Winding Machines.

Second-hand Gearing, Shafting, Pulley, etc., for 500 Looms.

120 (Second-hand) Looms of Cooper Harley.

2 Winding Machines.

To accommodate the above Machinery, a further extension of Weaving Shed is being made for 500 more Looms, and thus there will be 1,000 Looms in all.

The Directors have sanctioned subject to your approval a donation of Rs. 150 to the Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Association and Rs. 150 to the Goculdas Tejpal Nursing Association; also a sum of Rs. 3,000 was given to the Social Service League, Bombay, for the educational, economic and moral welfare of the Mill-hands working in the Mills.

Your Profit and Fixed Charges for the current year have been insured for Rs. 8,00,000 for 24 months benefits, that is, Rs. 4,00,000 per year.

The Directors beg to report the sad death of Mr. Gulamhusen Currimbhoy Ebrahim, which took place on the 16th of February last. The deceased was one of their colleagues who served intelligently and conscientiously for a period of 14 years.

The Buildings and Machinery, together with Cotton Yarn, Cloth Waste, Stores, etc., are insured against Fire for Rs. 65,42,600.

Two of the Directors, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., retire from the Board by rotation but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.

The report was approved and adopted, together with the recommendations made in it. At an extraordinary meeting held immediately after this, certain alterations in the Articles of Association were approved of.

PEARLS MILLS, LTD.

The Sixth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, Mr. J. A. Wadia presiding.

The Directors, in their report, stated:—

The Directors beg to submit their Annual Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1917, showing a net Profit of Rs. 13,26,487-1-9 including the balance of Rs. 28,274-15-2 brought forward from the last account. The Directors have utilised Rs. 1,99,700 in paying an *ad interim* Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1917, at Rs. 25 per Share. The Directors beg to recommend that the balance of Rs. 11,26,787-1-9 be disposed of as under:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per Share (free of Income-Tax) 30 per cent. per year Rs. 3,99,400.

DEPRECIATION FUND.

Building Rs. 28,500, Machinery Rs. 88,500, Sprinklers Installation Rs. 5,000, Humidifier Installation Rs. 5,000, Fire Service Installation Rs. 2,000, Electric Light Installation Rs. 5,000, Total Rs. 1,34,000; Preliminary Expenses Rs. 40,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 2,00,000; Equalisation of Dividend Fund Rs. 50,000; Income-Tax and Super-Tax Provision Fund Rs. 1,25,000; Workmen's Quarters Fund Rs. 1,00,000; Workmen's Welfare Fund Rs. 25,000; Bonus to Staff Rs. 20,000; to carry forward Rs. 33,387-1-9; Total Rs. 11,26,787-1-9.

The Directors have sanctioned subject to your approval a donation of Rs. 150 to the Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Association and Rs. 150 to the Goculdas Tejpal Nursing Association. Also a sum of Rs. 2,000 was given as a contribution to the "Our Day Fund" and for the educational, economic and moral welfare of the Mill hands working in your Mills.

Your Profit and Fixed Charges for the current year have been insured for Rs. 28,00,000 for 24 months benefit, that is, Rs. 14,00,000 per year.

The Directors beg to report the sad death of Mr. Gulamhusen Currimbhoy Ebrahim, which took place on the 16th of February last. The deceased was one of their colleagues from the time of the inception of the Company which he served intelligently and conscientiously for a period of 5 years.

The Building and Machinery, together with Cotton, Yarn, Cloth, Waste Store, etc., are insured against fire for Rs. 82,45,000.

Two of the Directors, Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., retire by rotation but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.

The Report was approved and adopted, together with the recommendations made in it. At an extraordinary meeting held immediately after this certain alterations in the Articles of Association were approved of.

FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

The Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on Wednesday, Mr. J. A. Wadia presiding.

The Directors, in their report stated:—

The Directors beg to submit the Annual Report, together the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1917, showing a net profit of Rs. 17,29,624-5-6 including the balance of Rs. 19,142-12-0 brought forward from the last Account. The Directors have utilised Rs. 3,60,000 in paying an *ad interim* Dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1917 at Rs. 50 per Share. The Directors beg to recommend that the balance of Rs. 13,69,624-5-6 be disposed of as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of Rs. 75 per Share free of Incom-Tax) eq. to 50 per cent. for the year Rs. 5,40,000.

Depreciation Account—Building Rs. 40,000, Machinery Rs. 1,40,000, Drosophore Installation Rs. 3,000, Sprinklers Installation, Rs. 3,000, Electric Light Installation Rs. 8,000, Fire Service Rs. 3,000, Furniture and Dead Stock Rs. 3,000, Total Rs. 2,00,000. Repairs Fund Rs. 50,000, Reserve Fund Rs. 1,25,000, Equalisation of Dividend Fund Rs. 1,00,000, Workmen's Quarters Fund Rs. 1,00,000 Workmen's Welfare Fund Rs. 25,000, Income Tax and Super Tax Provision Fund Rs. 1,50,000, Towards writing off Debenture Charges Rs. 8,625, Towards writing off Brokerage on Debentures Rs. 24,000, Bonus to Staff Rs. 25,000, To carry forward Rs. 21,999-5-6; Total Rs. 13,69,624-5-6.

The Directors beg to state that during the year under report the following Machines were ordered out:—Five American Plain Looms and 10 Universal Winding Machines.

The Directors have sanctioned, subject to your approval, a donation of Rs. 150 to the Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Association and Rs. 150 to the Goculdas Tejpal Nursing Association, also a sum of Rs. 2,000 was given as a contribution to the "Our Day Fund" and Rs. 3,200 to the Social Service League, Bombay for the educational, economic and moral welfare of the Mill hands working in the Mills.

Your Profits and Fixed Charges for the current year have been insured for Rs. 36,00,000 for 24 months' benefit, that is, Rs. 18,00,000 per year.

The Directors beg to report the sad death of Mr. Gulamhusen Currimbhoy Ebrahim which took place on the 16th of February last. The deceased was one of their collegues from the time of the inception of the Company which he served intelligently and conscientiously for a period of 12 years.

The Mill Buildings and Machinery together with Cotton, Yarn, Cloth Stores, etc., are insured against fire for Rs. 1,06,77,500.

Two of the Directors, Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt., retire by rotation, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.

The report was approved and adopted, together with the recommendations made in it. At an extraordinary meeting held immediately after this certain alterations in the Articles of Association were approved of.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

The Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held at the Company's Registered Office No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on Wednesday, Mr. W. H. Brady presiding.

The Directors, in their report, stated: Your Directors beg to submit their Twelft Annual Report together with the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1917 and also Balance Sheet at that date showing:—Gross Profit including Rs. 259-11-4, the Balance brought forward from last year of:—Rs. 3,33,486-6-6 Deduct—Amount of Agents' Commission Rs. 33,577-12-7, Leaving a nett Balance of Total, Rs. 2,99,908-9-11; Out of this Balance the Directors have written off the following:—Income Tax estimated for 1918-19, Rs. 16,210-7-6, Depreciation on Building, Rs. 11,704-0-4, Depreciation on Machinery, Rs. 49,786-7-4; Rs. 77,700-15-2; Leaving a nett Balance of total Rs. 2,22,207-10-9; Out of this Balance the Directors have paid an ad-interim Dividend of Rs. 35 per share absorbing Rs. 42,000, and beg to declare with the sanction of the Shareholders a further Dividend at the rate of Rs. 120 per Share absorbing Rs. 1,44,000, Rs. 1,86,000-0-0; Leaving a Balance of Rs. 36,207-10-9; Out of this Balance the Directors have set aside in terms of Clause 123 of the Articles of Association to the credit of Equalization of Dividend Fund, Rs. 25,000-0-0, Leaving a Balance of Rs. 11,207-10-9; Which the Directors have carried forward to the next account.

Your Directors with the approval of the Auditors have allocated the amount of Rs. 1,06,500-0-0 standing to the credit of Depreciation Fund Account to the various accounts under the heading of Fixed Capital Expenditure Account, thus showing these items in the Balance Sheet at the true values that they are standing in the Company's Books as at 31st December 1917.

Mr. Joseph A. Kay, in accordance with Clause 101 of the Company's Articles of Association, was invited by the Directors to a seat on the Board, and you are asked to confirm this appointment.

In terms of Clause 102 of the Articles of Association, one of your Directors, Mr. Kenneth E. McKenzie, retires from the Board but offers himself for re-election.

The Company's property including Building, Machinery, and Stocks now stand insured at Rs. 35,35,200.

The Profits and Standing Charges of the Company have been insured for £36,000 to cover a maximum stoppage of 24 months, such insurance to run from 15th January 1918 to 14th January 1919 inclusive.

The report was approved and adopted, together with the recommendations made in it.

MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, was held on Wednesday, at the Registered Office of the Company, "Canada Building," Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Mathradas Goculdas presiding.

The Directors, in their report, stated: During the past year after deducting the Agents' commission a net profit of Rs. 21,56,446-15-3 has been made. The balance of Rs. 22,993-6-6 brought over from the previous account has to be added to this amount. A sum of Rs. 6,75,000 has been paid to the shareholders as interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 250 per share. The Directors recommend the disposal of the balance as under: (1) To write off for depreciation of Buildings and Machinery Rs. 3,30,000-0-0, (2) To write off for depreciation of Furniture, Rs. 3,000-0-0, (3) To pay bonus to the Company's Employees Rs. 40,000-0-0, (4) To place to the Reserve Fund Rs. 3,00,000-0-0; (5) To pay dividend at 6 per cent. to the holders of Preference Shares from 1st October 1917 to 31st December 1917, Rs. 10,125-0-0, (6) To pay a dividend at Rs. 300 per Ordinary Share Rs. 8,10,000-0-0, (7) To carry forward to current year's account Rs. 10,415-5-3, Total Rs. 15,03,540-5-3. During the year under report, the Company by a Special Resolution dated 4th October 1917 adopted new Articles of Association and by another resolution of the same date the Capital of the Company was increased to Rs. 21,75,000 by the creation of 2,700 Preference Shares of Rs. 250 each conferring on the holders thereof the right to a fixed Cumulative Preferential dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Pursuant to Article 108 of the new Articles, a fresh Agency Agreement has been entered into between the Company and Messrs. Mathradas Goculdas and Purshotam Mathradas who carry on business under the style of Goculdas Madhowji Sons and Co. and who are two of the Directors of the Company. A copy of this Agreement was sent to each of the shareholders before the Company adopted its new Articles and the present intimation is being again given as required by section 91 (c) of the Indian Company's Act. The original Agreement is open to inspection of members at the office of the Company.

Since the last report the cotton press factory at Tirupur in the Madras District has been completed.

Messrs. C. M. Ross and W. Dunkerley having resigned their seats on the Board, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Kt. and the Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Seth

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APPELLATE SIDE.

TRUST PROPERTY,

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT ACT.

HANSRAJ LADDA APPELLANT *v.* RAMKRISHNA BHATTA AND OTHERS RESPONDENTS.

(*Before Justices Shah and Marten.*)

This was a second appeal from the decree of Mr. C. V. Vernon, District Judge of Kanara, reversing the decree of Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Subordinate Judge of Kumta.

The facts of this case are set out fully in the judgments of their Lordships.

Justice Shah in delivering judgment observed.

"The question of law that arises in this second appeal is whether the plaintiff's suit is barred by the provisions of section 92 of the Civil P. Code. The plaintiff filed his suit in the Court of the Second Class Sub-Judge at Kumpta in the District of Kanara. The suit relates to a public Hindu temple known as the Gopal Krishna Temple of Gore. The plaintiff claims to be the representative of the original donor Damodar Sheth, who purchased certain lands from one Ramkrishna Bhatta and endowed the temple therewith and to be interested in the property dedicated to the temple. He also claims to be *muktesar* appointed by the Temple Committee duly constituted for the Kumpta Taluka under the Religious Endowments Act, Act XX of 1863 read with Bombay Act VII of 1865. The defendants Nos. 1 to 7 are the representatives of Ramkrishna Bhatta the original owner of the lands, and dependents 8 and 9 are the representatives of another family, who with the defendants 1 to 7 claim to be the hereditary *archakas* of the temple. The plaintiff has set forth briefly the history of the endowment in the plaint and alleged that Ramkrishna Bhatta accepted the endowment for the temples as trustee and undertook to perform the services in the temple as an *archaka*, that he was appointed a *Muktesar* by the temple Committee, that subsequently defendants Nos. 1, 8 and 9 were appointed *muktesars*, that they were ultimately dismissed from their office as *muktesars*, and that he himself was appointed a *muktesar* in November 1910. He has further alleged in the plaint as follows: 'In addition to the lands which have been from times immemorial in possession of all the defendants as worshippers for purposes of *mandadeep*, worship and food offerings, although defendants 1 to 9 are liable to deliver over possession of the *tastik* due to the god, and the possession of the moveable a immoveable properties charitably given by the abovementioned and other persons and although they are liable to make good the loss caused by them to the god and to pay the value of the articles appertaining to the buildings of the god's right and appropriated by them for their own use and to deliver the balance of the principal and interest after deducting from the income of the God the actual expenses incurred together with an account (in respect of the same), they did, not do so although demand for them was made ever since 1910."

He prayed for (a) possession of all the lands that may on inquiry be found to belong to the god, (b) mesne profits, (c) accounts and balance that may be found due after deducting the expenses in respect of the profits of the land, the income in respect of *kanika* and *tastik*, etc., due to the God, and the value of the property appropriated by the defendants out of the God's property, since their appointments as *muktesars* to the date of the suit, (d) Rs. 1,000 as damages for wrongful acts of defendants 1 to 9 and (e) for the moveable property of the God in the possession of defendants 1 to 9. Defendant No. 10 was stated to have been appointed as co-muktesar with him but not to have been given the usual savad of his appointment and was joined as a defendant formally.

Apart from the defence on the merits which it is not necesary to notice for our present purpose, it was contended by defendant No 1 that the effect of the documents referred to in the plaint was that the property was to continue in his family from generation to generation and that his family was to receive the profits and to perform the daily and occasional *viniyogas* and car festival from generation to generation. He pleaded that he did not hold the lands as a muktesar of the temple and that he had not neglected to perform services and that the suit was not maintainable in vertue of the provisions of section 92 the C. P. C. In the trial court several issues were raised including the issues as to section 92 of the I. P. C. and section 14 of the Religious Endowments Act. The trial court was of opinion that the claim as to damages was covered by section 92 of the code, and was quite distinct from the other claims. As to the rest of the suit, the trial court held that it was not a suit contemplated by either of the two sections and that it was maintainable on the merits it held that the defendant No. 1 had committed a breach of the trust. It passed a decree allowing the defendants to remain in possession on certain terms. Both parties were dissatisfied and preferred cross-appeals to the District Court of Kanara. The preliminary question as to the jurisdiction was raised before the court, which held that the suit was barred by section 92 of the C. P. C.

DEFENDANTS NOT "STRANGERS."

In the appeal before us, Mr. Murdeshwar for the plaintiff has questioned the correctness of this view, mainly on the ground that the suit is to recover posession of the trust property from persons, who are in the position of strangers after they are properly dismissed by the Temple Committee.

From the allegations in the plaint and the nature of the reliefs claimed it is clear that the suit is one contemplated by section 92. The character of the suit is not changed either by omitting the prayer as to damages as suggested by the trial court or by omitting the prayer for accounts and for the balance that may be found due as suggested by Mr. Murdeshwar for the appellant here. The plaint must be taken as a whole.

"This is not a suit against a stranger as contended by Mr. Murdeshwar. It is not necessary to refer to the decisions cited by him. The question is whether in the present suit the defendants are in the position of strangers. In my opinion they are not. They claim to be trustees and this position they came to occupy independently of their being *muktesars* and they are not strangers holding adversely to the trust though they may not agree as to the obligations under the trust. It is contended that in virtue of their having accepted the office of *muktesars* they ceased to be trustees and that having been properly dismissed from that office they were in the position of strangers. It is not alleged in this case that they accepted the trust and acquired the right to hold the property subject to the trust as *muktesars*, no authority is cited in support of the view that a *muktesar* can not be a hereditary trustee independently of his *muktesarship* and I do not see anything in the scheme of the R. E. Act which lends support to such a position.

The suit being of a character contemplated by section 92, it can not be entertained by the Second Class Sub-Judge. The suit is not filed as provided by the Religious E. Act. It is not filed in the District Court as provided in that Act and the requisite leave is not obtained.

The result therefore is that the appellant's contention must be disallowed.

It is to be regretted that the present suit, which was filed in September 1911, has failed on a preliminary point.

Having regard to all the circumstances I think that each party should bear his own costs throughout. I would therefore dismiss the appeal and confirm the decree of the lower court except as to costs.

I agree with my learned brother that copies of the judgments and of the printed paper-book in this second-appeal should be sent to the Advocate-General in order that he may take such action as he thinks proper with reference to this trust. The Registrar may also furnish copies of such documents in the case as he may require.

The following are extracts from Justice Marten's judgment:—

JUSTICE MARTEN'S JUDGMENT.

"It is clear that we have here a trust created for public purposes of a charitable or religious nature within the meaning of section 92. It is also clear that the Hindu temple in question and its endowments which are all situate in North Kanara are within the operation of the Religious Endowments Act 1863, but that the suit is not maintainable under section 14 of that Act as the requisite preliminary leave of the court under section 18 has not been obtained. Consequently I think that in section 92 (2) of the C. P. C. the opening words "save as provided by the Religions Endowments Act" may in effect be disregarded in the present case. I apply those words here as meaning "save in so far if at all as the plaintiff may institute his suit in accordance with the provisions of the Religious Endowment Act" and not as meaning that all suits within the operation of the Religious Endowments Act shall be brought as provided by that Act and that Act alone. There is much which is in common between the two sections but section 92 is substantially the wider and provides *inter alia* the settling of a scheme which is a judisdiction of a very wide and beneficial nature. I think, therefore that a plaintiff may proceed for appropriate relief under either Act, and that the opening words in section 92 (2) only mean that if he elects to proceed under the Religious Endowments Act, he is not to be prevented from so doing by section 92.

The result is that the preliminary point under section 92 is in my opinion fatal to the plaintiff's suit and accordingly the appeal must be dismissed. I am however very dissatisfied with the position in which the trust is thus left after some 7 years' litigation—a result which is largely due to the plaintiff's obtinacy in persisting that the consent of the Advocate-General was unnecessary. Further as a rule the court insists on at least 2 trustees and does not direct delivery possession of trust property to a single plaintiff as is claimed here. I think, therefore, that the best course in the interests of the trust is to direct that the case be laid before the Advocate-General as representing charity for his consideration as to what steps if any should be taken by him in the matter of this trust. In the meanwhile, the record will be retained by the High Court."

DARKHAST PROCEEDINGS.

HELD TO BE NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAW.

(*Before Justices Shah and Marten.*)

HARGOVIND FOOLCHAND AND OTHERS *v.* NAJA SURA AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who confirmed the order passed by the Subordinate Judge of Dhanduka and dismissed the darkhast.

The facts are briefly these:—The appellant decree holder, Foolchand Jaising, obtained an ordinary mortgage decree by instalments against the respondent judgment debtors. On the failure of the first instalment, the decree became executable on 2nd April 1911. The appellant filed his first darkhast on 1st April 1914 without, however, attaching the certificate by the talukdari settlement officer that the claim in respect of the decree was duly submitted to him under section 29E of the Gujarat Taluqdar's Act as the estate of the respondents was under that officer's management and a notification asking for the submission of claims against the respondents was published in the Bombay Government Gazette on 5th November 1908. The executing court, dismissed the darkhast on the ground that the darkhast could be executed without the production of the required certificate. The decree holder filed the present darkhast on 28th February 1916, which was dismissed by both the lower courts in the ground that it was barred by time.

The point of law on which it was dismissed was that under section 29 E of the Gujrat Talukdari Act the production of a certificate by the Talukdari officer was a condition precedent to the institution of the darkhast and as this was not done in the present case in the first darkhast, it was not according to law and thus cannot save limitation under Act 182 of the Limitation Act.

ABSENCE OF CERTIFICATE.

On appeal to the High Court, it was urged that the previous darkhast was according to law. After hearing the arguments of pleaders of both sides, their Lordships gave judgments in which they differed on this point.

Mr. Justice Shah was of opinion that the first darkhast was according to law at least for the purpose of saving limitation. He observed "it has been urged with some force by Mr. Divatia that the section provides that no proceeding in execution shall be instituted. Continued without the certificate or without allowing the necessary period to elapse. . . . I do not say that the expression 'no proceedings shall be instituted' is not susceptible of the construction put upon it by the lower court. But on the whole I think that in spite of the provisions of section 29 E it is permissible to a decree holder to apply in accordance with law for execution in order to save limitation under Act 182 of the limitation Act without obtaining the certificate under section 29 E. though it is not permissible to proceed with the actual execution in the absence of the certificate."

Mr. Justice Marten, however, was of opinion that the previous Darkhast was not according to Law and observed that it was not correct to say that provided the application fulfilled the formal requirements of the Civil Procedure Code, it did not matter that it was Contrary to the Taluqdar's Act."

QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

Both the learned Judges, however, agreed on a point which was not urged in the Lower Courts but which was suggested by the Court in the course of the hearing of the appeal viz., that the period of limitation as regards the present darkhast was saved by deducting the whole period between the date of notification by the T. S. office and the submission of his claim by the appellant under sub-section 3 of 529E of the Taluqdar's Act. "Then Lordships were of opinion that the language of the Act was not quite clear in this point, but locking to all the relevant sections of the Act, it was reasonable to suppose that after a submission of his claim by a creditor before obtaining a decree thereon, the Act contemplates a second submission after obtaining the decree and if that is done as was practically done here by asking for a certificate later on and producing the decree therewith, the period between the date of the notification and the date of the submission of the claim i.e., the decree claim must be deducted in computing limitation. On this ground their lordships held that the present Darkhast was in time and allowed the appeal. As the appellant succeeded on the point not taken, below, costs throughout up-to-date of both parties were to be costs in the darkhast.

D. B. G. S. Rao appeared for the appellant Mr. H. V. Divatia appeared for the respondents.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

"TENANT AS TRESPASSER."

CASE SETTLED BY AGREEMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday, Kondiram Dahoobar, a landlord, appeared to show cause why he should not be proceeded against under section 126 of the Indian Penal Code on a charge of causing mischief to Pandurung Yageshwar Pitkar, the complainant. Mr. Chhatrapati appeared for the complainant, while Mr. P. A. Kotwal appeared for the respondent Kondiram.

The complainant, in the course of his information, alleged that he had his dispensary for the last nine or ten years on the ground floor of a house at Kalbadevi Road. The house was recently purchased by the respondent, who took charge of it on or about the 30th January and immediately after he served the complainant with a notice calling upon him to vacate and hand over peaceful possession of the premises on the expiry of the month of February. But the complainant could not get any other suitable place and he wrote to the respondent on the 27th February requesting him to withdraw his notice. During his absence on the 5th March the respondent, accompanied by a carpenter and some workmen, came to the dispensary and ordered the workmen to remove the roadside wooden structure on the verandah which converted the verandah into a room. This the complainant was using as his consultation and dispensing room, but the action of the respondent, mentioned above, exposed the place and it left the room no security or privacy. This, the complainant further alleged, the respondent did deliberately in order to force him to vacate.

INHERENT RIGHT AND REASONABLE FORCE.

Mr. Kotwal said it was not a case in which a landlord had, during the continuance of the tenancy, sought to do anything prejudicial to the tenant. The complaint had come there merely to excite the sympathy of the Court. The respondent, who had purchased the property recently at a lakh and several thousand rupees, wanted to pull down the whole building and reconstruct it and he therefore gave notices to all the tenants to vacate.

Replying to the Court, Mr. Kotwal said the tenant became a trespasser if he did not vacate after the expiry of the notice. The landlord on the expiration of notice had an inherent right to enter the property and even a reasonable force would be justifiable to eject the tenant. In this case the landlord had removed his own railway and had therefore caused no wrongful loss to the complainant. In support of his argument Mr. Kotwal cited a case in which the High Court had set aside a conviction and held that in removing a staircase the landlord had committed no mischief. He also cited other authorities.

Mr. Chhatrapati said many of the authorities cited by Mr. Kotwal had no application to this case, as they were English authorities. The rights of landlords in England were much wider than those of landlords in India where they were governed by the Transfer of Property Act. In all the cases quoted by Mr. Kotwal, it was stated that the landlord by using force in turning out a tenant made himself liable to indictment. Here the complainant was a tenant at will, was all along in possession of the room, and had never been out of possession, and was therefore not a trespasser.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

The Magistrate enquired if the parties could come to a settlement.

After some consultation, the parties agreed that the respondent would charge the complainant no rent for the month of March if the latter vacated the premises by March 31. If the complainant vacated by April 7 he should pay half the rent for March. If the complainant vacated the place by April 7, the respondent would withdraw the ejectment proceedings he had taken.

The Magistrate took a note of this arrangement, and the matter was compounded.

STRAGE METHOD OF EJECTMENT.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday, Vora Ibrahim Mulla, a Borah landlord, appeared in answer to a charge of mischief preferred against him by his tenant Sivlal Sevaklal Varma. Mr. Chhatrapati appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Kampani for the accused.

It was alleged that the accused told the complainant on the 12th February to vacate the floor in his occupation, in a couple of days. The complainant said he was unable to do that. On the 14th February the accused demolished the water closets of the building and the water tap, rendering it impossible for the complainant to live in the building. He also pulled down a wall, dug up the floors and stacked building materials there.

On the case being called on, Mr. Kampani said the parties, without leading evidence, were willing to compound the case, the accused undertaking to pay Rs. 50 in any charity named by the Magistrate.

The Magistrate took a note of this and acquitted the accused. He said the money would be sent through the Court to the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

LADY WILLINGDON SCHEME.

The following donations to her Excellency Lady Willingdon's Scheme for improving the condition of women and the care of infants are announced:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 1,33,102-8-3; further contributions through E. H. Lady Willingdon The Western India Turf Club, Rs. 1,00,000; the Trustees of N. M. Wadia Charities, Rs. 2,000; the Trustees of N. M. Wadia Charities being II annual donation, Rs. 1,000; Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Kt. being IV annual donation, Rs. 1,000; Mr. R. D. Sethna, Rs. 250; H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Sachin being III annual donation, Rs. 250; Mrs. Wardlaw Milne, Rs. 250; Mr. Bundeally M. Calcuttawalla, Rs. 125; the Executors of the Will of Mrs. Jemnabai Sakhai, Rs. 100; Madame Reed, Rs. 100; A sympathiser, Rs. 100; Mrs. Chambers, Rs. 100; Mr. Khoshru N. Banaji, Rs. 51; Lady Scott, Rs. 50; Madame Chaidron, Rs. 50; Mr. A. J. Raymond, Rs. 50; Madame Frans, Rs. 50; Madame Tolkowsky, Rs. 50; Monsieur Tolkowsky, Rs. 50; Mr. Alladin Kassam Shivji, Rs. 20; Mr. C. Varadarajoo Moodaliar, Rs. 15; total Rs. 2,38,763-8-3

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TRAGEDY AT AMRITSAR TEMPLE.

40 KILLED; 100 INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Mar. 26.

The "Tribune" learns of a tragedy, attended with heavy loss of life, which took place at the Golden Temple, Amritsar, on the morning of Tuesday. Two balconies of a Bunga, close to the Akal Bunga, filled with people witnessing the Holi festival, gave way under pressure of the weight, burying a large number of persons. About 40 were killed on the spot, and 100 injured. The Deputy Commissioner, Health Officer, and the police arrived on the scene. The dead bodies were made over to the relatives. The injured were removed to hospitals, several dying on the way. It was a pathetic and heartrending scene. Several families have been wiped off.

STOLEN JEWELS GOT BACK.

INTERESTING STORY OF RETURN BY POST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

It was reported last month that several precious stones were abstracted from nine insured parcels contained in a parcel bag despatched from Mogok Post Office, Burma, to the address of Calcutta R. M. S. Office and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, sanctioned a reward of two hundred rupees for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the offender. Official information is now received that the person who stole the contents has returned practically the whole of the contents in a parcel posted to the address of Superintendent, Railway Mail Service Calcutta. The stones are being sent to the Postmaster-General, Burma, for identification and return to the senders.

ALLEGED DACOITY.

A BENGALEE YOUTH CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

The Deputy Magistrate of Howrah was this afternoon engaged in hearing a case in which a Bengalee youth named Mohini Mohan Ghosh was charged with having committed dacoity in the house of Mr. Haridas Pyne, a wealthy resident of Salkea, on the 17th January, 1916. The accused was some months ago arrested under the Defence of India Act, and was interned at Rajshahi. Subsequently, he was charged with dacoity and sent for trial. Mr. Haridas Pyne examined said, that on the 17th January, 1916, about 7 p.m. his servant informed him that some gentlemen were waiting to see him. He went down stairs and saw three young men standing at the door. As soon as they saw him one of them enquired of him if his name was Haridas Babu. He asked them why they wanted his name, when one without replying to him seized him by his left hand and the other two whipped out a revolver each and asked him to point out the place where he kept his valuables. They took Rs. 9,000 in valuables and cash.

Further hearing was adjourned.

CALCUTTA SOCIAL SERVICE EXHIBITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

This evening Sir S. P. Sinha formally opened the Social Service Exhibition organised by the Bengal Social Service League under the chairmanship of Mr. W. R. Gourlay, Private Secretary to the Governor. The exhibition will be open for six days and consists of numerous interesting charts conveying information with regard to social evils and diseases in all their aspects, their causes and results. Lectures by experts, physical demonstration, bioscope shows and popular lectures in sanitation on kindred subjects have been arranged.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Holi (Hindu holiday): Banks closed.
High Court: Easter vacation begins.
Cotton Prices Committee sits at Secretariat.

Friday, Mar. 29.

Good Friday: Public holiday, Banks closed.

SATURDAY, Mar. 30.

Easter Eve: Bank holiday.

SUNDAY, Mar. 31.

Easter Day.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Gwadur and Koweit, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 8 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

Easter Sunday:—Children's Tea Party Catholic Library, 4-30 p.m.

MONDAY, April 1.

Easter Monday: Bank holiday.

TUESDAY, April 2.

Meeting of Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: "Framjee's Aunt," Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30
New Alahabra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

Domestic Occurrences.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

(DR.) J. IGNATIUS DE QUADROS—Thanks the many friends who have, personally or by letter sympathised with him in his recent bereavement, and begs to be excused for his inability to make individual acknowledgment.—

35TH POONA BATTALION I, D. F.

POONA, Mar. 27.

PART I.

531 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday, 30-3-1918:—

At Headquarters:—

Wednesday, 27th March, 7 to 8 a.m., Recruits.

532 Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club this day (Wednesday), 27th instant, at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. for the firing of Championship competitions which will close on this day.

533 Lecture.—A lecture will be given by Brigadier-General E. S. St. John, D.S.O., Embarkation Commandant, Bombay.

At Poona in the Divisional Library on Thursday, 28th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

Subject:—Embarkation.

534 Orders.—Commencing from Thursday, 28th instant, Corps Orders will be published on Thursdays only, instead of daily as at present.

All members will be expected to make themselves acquainted with these orders.

535 Kit Inspection.—There will be Kit Inspection for all N. C. O.'s and men below the rank of Sergeant employed on the office staff at 8 a.m. on the third Saturday of each month.

Every article of kit and clothing in possession is to be produced at this inspection, clothing sheets will be checked and deficiencies made up and charged to the indivíual.

536 Board.—A Board of officers composed as under will assemble at Headquarters, 35th Poona Battalion, I. D. F., on Monday, 1st April, 1918, at 5-30 p.m., to audit the Magazine accounts for the season 1917-18.

President:—Major C. Graham Smith.

Members:—2nd-Lieut. T. Dobson and 2nd-Lieut. G. Wiles.

PART II.

537 Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 457 Pte. B. D. Richards, Lonavla Dett., from 23-3-1918 to 1-4-1918.

No. 191 Pte. D. S. Samson, A. Dett., from 26-3-1918 to 31-5-1918.

No. 38 Pte. H. J. Engineer, A. Dett., from 28-3-1918 to 2-4-1918.

No. 351 Cadet B. Charles, Panchgani Dett., from 20-3-1918 to 15-5-1918.

No. 138 Pte. P. N. Hardcastle, B. Dett., from 25-3-1918 to 31-3-1918 M.C.

No. 551 Pte. P. H. La F. Gilder, A. Dett., from 15-3-1918 to 28-3-1918 M.C.

538 Transfers.—No. 105 Pte. D. Benjamin is transferred from "A" to "B" Company (*vide* Staff Captain, Poona Division's No. R. 18/159, dated 21-3-1918).

No. 382 Pte. R. A. Wadia is transferred from A to B Company, Panchgani Detachment (*vide* Staff Captain, Poona Division's No. R. 18/156, dated 16th March, 1918).

539 Move.—No. 576, Company Sergeant-Major S. H. Sullivan, "C" Company, is authorized to proceed to Kurduwadi on 27-3-1918, on completion of Course at Divisional School of Musketry, Poona.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, 35th Poona Battn., I. D. F.

NOTICE.

There will be no Musketry practice on the Range on Saturday, 30th March.

2. The Adjutant's office will be closed except for urgent work from Friday, the 29th instant, to 1st proximo inclusive, on account of the Easter holidays.

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Dress Circle Back Rows, Rs. 3.
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Tickets can be had at the Home Rule League Office, 261, Hornby Road, Fort.

RUTTONSEY D. MORARJI,
JAMNADAS DWARKADAS,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
National Education Week Committee.

BAND AT PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Regiment, will play this evening a pragramme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17 B. B. and C. I. Railway Battn. (I.D.F.) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcot at Esplanade Bandstand on Saturday between 6 and 8 p.m. (S.T.).

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, H. B. P. Sakharam Buwa Haidrabadkar will perform Hari Kirtan in celebration of Shri Tukaram and Shri Eknath anniversaries, to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), and on Tuesday, the 2nd April, at 9-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Association. Special accommodation will be reserved for ladies.

TELUGU BAL DNYANETTEJAK SAMAJ.

The 6th annual atletic sports will be held to-day at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Girls' School compound, Kamathipuri, 9th Street.

POSTAL HOLIDAY.

Friday, the 29th March, 1918, being "Good Friday" will be observed as a Post Office holiday. All Post Offices in Bombay will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Thirteen attacks and 12 deaths from plague were reported in the city on Tuesday, Middle and Lower Colaba returning 4 attacks and 2 deaths, Esplanade, Market, Mahalaxmi, Byculla, Parel and Sion each being responsible for one attack and one death, Khara Talao and Worli, one death and two attacks respectively and 4 deaths being recorded at Maratha Hospital. There were seven attacks and seven deaths from Smallpox, Cholera being absent. The total mortality for the day was 159, as compared with 97 of the same day last year and 126 of 1916.

FIRE IN A GODOWN.

Some mild sensation was caused on Tuesday night by a small fire which broke out in one of the godowns belonging to Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. just behind the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle." A thatched roof inside the verandah, which had been used as a shelter caught fire, it is suspected from some unquenched cinders. The fire was soon put out by some of the workmen, who had gathered about the place soon after flames were seen issuing. The fire brigade also turned up but before they came the fire had been extinguished.

ANNIVERSARY OF SANTA CRUZ GURUKULA VIDYALAYA.

The seventh anniversary of the "Gurukula Vidyalaya" will be celebrated at Santa Cruz on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 29th, 30th and 31st instant, in a Special Pavilion in the maidan opposite the Institution every morning from 7-30 to 10-30 a.m., and every noon from 1 to 7 p.m. (S.T.), Prof. Harish Chandra of Punjab, Prof. Raja Sandow of Madras, and Brahmcharis will demonstrate their physical strength by various feats, drills and exercises. Prof. Baldeo Varma with his lady pupils of the Sangit-Sangh and other Bhajaniks will entertain the audience with songs and bhajans. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh and Lala Ganga Prasad will be present.

PURDAH LADIES AND PASSPORT PHOTOGRAPHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am directed by my Managing Committee to enclose herein a copy of the letter received from the Secretary to the Government of India through his Excellency the Resident of this Protectorate relative to the representation made by my Association regarding the rule of photographs to be affixed to passports of the purdanashin ladies travelling between India and Zanzibar.

2. It now gets clear that although the Zanzibar Government did not enforce this necessity for nearly 3 years it is now at the instance of the Government of India that it has to be put into force, which is very gravely resented here.

3. My Committee will be highly obliged, if you will move in the matter and obtain redress in the said measure.—Yours, etc.,

H. H. SHERIFF DEVJI,
Hon. Secretary,
INDIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
Zanzibar, Mar. 4, 1918.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Resident, dated 14th December, 1917.

Sir,—I am directed to forward a letter from the Honorary Secretary, Indian National Association, Zanzibar, asking that the rule requiring photographs to be affixed to passports may be set aside in the case of purdanashin ladies travelling between India and Zanzibar.

2. I am to request that, if you have no objection, the Association may be informed that, after full consideration, the Government of India much regret that they are unable to permit any relaxation of the regulations.

3. It may be explained that the Governments of India are forced like other Governments by the conditions of war to take every precaution against the entry and exit of undesirable persons; that the rule requiring all the applicants for passports to produce copies of their photographs is in accordance with arrangements with the Allied States and is indeed now practically universal in the greater part of the world; and that if purdha ladies find it necessary to travel in the war time they must conform to the rules, as many purdha ladies in India have already done, while those whose relatives feel that they cannot comply with the regulations must adopt the alternative of giving up the idea of letting the ladies travel so long as the present conditions continue.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) A. H. GRANT.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT: SECOND ROUND.

PARSI HOCKEY ASSOCIATION (8) BEAT PIONEERS (I).

These two Parsi teams met in their fixture in the second round of the above tournament on the Oval on Wednesday, when the Parsi Hockey Association team won by the big margin of seven goals, the scores being 8 goals to one. The game was really not so one-sided as the result indicates as the Pioneer team had a fairly good share in attack especially during the second period, but the attempts of their forward line were far too weak and lacked finish. Their defence was not up to much and the Association team which consisted mainly of old players, who had figured year after year in the tournament had matters much as they liked and scored five goals during the first half and three in the second moiety. Guzdar scored the only goals for the Parsi Pioneers after the ball had been lodged four times in the Pioneers' net during the initial period. The Hockey Association team scored first through Dastur and "Dolly" Kapadia increased the lead. Patel scored the third and fourth goals and Bhoot scored the fifth and the teams changed sides with the Parsi Hockey Association leading by four goals. After ends had been changed, the Pioneers retaliated and kept the Association defence fairly busy for a considerable period but, as already stated they tumbled at the critical moment and some fine combined efforts remained unproductive. Patel scored the sixth goal for the Association team, while Kapadia scored the seventh and eighth goals—the latter being scored just on the call of time. The game thus ended in a big victory for the Parsi H. A. team as the team stated were:—

Parsi 'Hockey Association:—Cabinet maker; Pavri and Karanjia; Surveyor, S. Mehta and Ghisti; J. Mehta, Bhoot, D. Kapadia, Patel and Dastur.

Parsi Pioneers:—Davar, Kapadia and Vatcha; Mhovjee, Doctor and Irani, Elavia, Lilamwalla, Makojina, Gazdar and Dubash.

Umpires:—Messrs. Spink and Everton.

RESULT AT A GLANCE.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Rangers beat Elphinstone College (6—3).

(2) Lusitanians beat Government Telegraphs (5—0).

(3) Hornets beat Islam Gymkhana (8—0).

(4) **Bombay Gymkhana beat Grant Medicals (A) (0—0), (1—0).**

(5) R. G. A. (Colaba) beat Embarkation S. and T. Corps (1—0).

(6) Grant Medical College beat Bandra C. R. S. A. (5—0).

SECOND ROUND.

(A) Hindu Gymkhana beat Instituto Luso Indiano (2—1).

(B) Parsi Hockey Association beat Parsi Pioneers (8—1).

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Lusitanians v. Igatpuri.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE HOCKEY TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—In his interesting notes on Hockey which appeared in your Sunday edition, Sphinx asks whether there is any team selection in the Grant Medical College or is it left to the Captain alone. As I know something of the sectarian feeling which exists in the College, I write to answer your query on the point. In selecting a team there, greater consideration is given for the inclusion of the members of a certain sect rather than the abilities of individual players. It has been frequantly noted that the ex-students of a certain local school are generally selected instead of those of other institutions. Not that these students are remarkable for their skill in Hockey, or that the school is in any way noted for its success in this field of sport, as it invariably gets a licking almost every year in the Junior Hockey Tournaments, that are annually held in Bombay, but because the members of the sect in question, preponderate in the College. It is no exaggeration to say that if they have their own way, they will soon change the Grant Medical College into a Middle Age Monastery, instead of a scientific institution. As it is, there are enough of religious lectures and meetings delivered there to make one think that it is on its way of becoming such. This, of course, is no concern of those who belong to other denominations, but there are many in the College who, though not belonging to the sect in question, would like to be treated with equal fairness.—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

24th March 1918.

GYMKHANA TENNIS RESULTS.

The following is the result of the matches played yesterday Handicap singles.

G. M. Rose beat Burnet Hurst, 6—4, 6—4.

L. J. Bainse beat G. W. Graham, 6—1, 7—5.

The following matches will be played this afternoon.

C. Gwyther vs. E. G. Montgomery.
M. Fox vs. Major Francies.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

Good Friday Services.—29th Mar. 1918.
Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy:—English:—Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A., Marathi:—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi, Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., Gujerati:—Rev. L. Hari.
English Services:—8 a.m., Morning Prayer, Ante Communion and Address, 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Address. Collection for Z.B.M.M. Beni-Israel work.
Marathi Service:—9 a.m. and three hours service, 12 to 3 p.m.
Gujerathi Service:—Three hours' service, 12 to 3 p.m.

The Second Veershaw Young Mens Conference will held its session on the 21st and 22nd of April 1918 under the presidency of Mr. G. Rudrapa, Bar-at-Law, Bangalore.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

TRIBUTE TO COL. LLOYD JONES.

The annual prize distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution (Matunga) took place on Tuesday evening, the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, presiding.

After an inspection of the Boys' Dormitories and other parts of the institutions having been made, the boys gave a gymnastic display.

Col. Lloyd Jones, chairman of the Managing Committee of the Institution, then read the report of the past year, which stated that at the beginning of the year 1917 there were 182 boys in the Institution, including one private apprentice. Of these 92 were Hindus, 78 were Mahomedans, 3 were Parsis, and 9 were Native Christians. Sixty boys, including six private apprentices, were admitted during the year. The total number of boys discharged was 53; 18 on attaining the age of 18 years; 8 by order of the Managing Committee with the consent of the Committing Presidency Magistrate; 1 by order of Government and 21 on termination of the period of their apprenticeship. One boy absconded from the J. J. Hospital when he was a patient there. Out of the total of 53 boys discharged, as many as 30 are known to be employed in the various mills, presses, docks, etc., 5 have gone to their native country and 18 were handed over to their relatives. The general health of the inmates had been excellent.

The year under report contained one important event, which was the Exhibition of Indian Industries. At this Exhibition the Institution had two stalls; one stall showing various articles manufactured by the boys; and the other stall showing some 24 boys actually at their cane work. The Judges at the Exhibition gave the former stall a "Highly Commended," and the latter stall was well patronized.

COL. LLOYD JONES' RETIREMENT.

Col. Lloyd Jones' report then proceeded to state:—I personally had not expected to be present at this year's prize gathering but it is a pleasure to me to again repeat what I said last year that it would be most difficult to find a Committee who individually and collectively have been so loyal and helpful not only to Government but also to myself. I leave India on retirement next month and I am quite confident that with the present Committee and Mr. Mandlik as Chairman the traditional efficiency of the David Sassoon Reformatory will be maintained.

Mrs. Curtis then distributed prizes and medals to the boys. The Hon. Mr. Cadell then addressed the gathering and eulogised the services of Col. Lloyd Jones to the Institution, specially in connection with the founding of the After-Care Association.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a termination.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

I.—LL.M. EXAMINATION:—Second Class—Mr. Umash Datta Pathak (Branch II.—M. D. EXAMINATION—Medicine Branch, Messrs. Ratansha Dadabhoy Chinoy, Nariman Cormasji Clubwala, Cosmas Fernandes and Antonio Jose Noronha.

III.—B. HY. EXAMINATION (Part I). Mr. Jal Jamshedji Nadershah.

IV.—M. Sc. EXAMINATION. Passed with distinction Mr. Vinayak Atmaram Tamhane (Chemistry Branch). Passed, Mr. Moses Ezekiel Botany Branch).

PROHIBITION OF INDIAN PAPERS FROM BURMA.

MADRAS CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 26.

Under the auspices of the Civil Rights Committee, a meeting was held this evening, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer presiding, to protest against the prohibition by the Burma Government of the circulation of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," the "Hindu" and "New India" in that province.

A resolution, protesting against the action of the Burma Government, in wrongfully applying the Indian Post Office Amendment Act, to interfere with the circulation of these three papers was moved by Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and carried. Another resolution appealing to the people of Burma to hold similar protest meetings moved by Mr. B. P. Wadia was carried.

SLAVE MARKET IN CALCUTTA.

MAGISTRATE ON APATHY OF PUBLIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 27.

Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment yesterday in the case in which a woman of the city and her daughter were charged with being in possession of five minor Bengali girls for an unlawful purpose. This was a test case of its kind and the Magistrate in convicting the second accused and fining her Rs. 200 observed:—

The defence counsel had put in a report of the census of Calcutta of 1911, which shewed that in 1911 over 1,000 girls under 10 years of age were returned as "dependants on prostitutes," and, as the official note stated, "may fairly be assumed that they are being brought up to the same profession." It was notorious that the female children of these women almost invariably followed their mother's trade and the fact that another woman brought up a female child to follow in the child's mother's footsteps did not appear to his Honor to make much difference so far as moral depravity was concerned. How long this horrible system had being going on, it was impossible to say, but apparently no effort had been made to stop it. This case, so far as his experience went, was the first attempt and he hoped it would not be the last.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BOMBAY BRANCH ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting was held in the Society's Rooms yesterday at 5-45 p.m. A number of members were present. The Hon. Secretary read the annual report for 1917 and gave the budget estimates for 1918.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in proposing the adoption of the report congratulated the Society on the success of its several activities during the year. He referred with regret to the death of two eminent scholars, Sir George Birdwood and Lt.-Col K. R. Kirtikar, Mr. E. M. Ezekiel seconded and the proposal was carried.

Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson proposed a committee of management as well as auditors for 1918. The proposal was seconded by Dr. Daruvala and carried.

A vote of thanks to the auditors was carried.

The President in concluding the proceedings referred to the gratifying condition of the finances and to the increase in membership and also in the number of learned papers. Reference was made to the loss of two antiquarian scholars, Sir G. Birdwood and Col. Kirtikar, and to two leading members of the Educational Service. Mr. Sharp, the late Director was distinguished by clearness of mind, force of character and intimate knowledge of detail. Beneath the surface, he had a very warm interest in the well-being of the youth of the country.

"Principal Nelson Fraser was intellectually brilliant, and in many respects unique. Familiar with the ancient classics and the modern languages, he had travelled through Asia, Africa and America, and knew much regarding all the peoples and the broblems of our world. He was also minutely attentive to the duties that fell to him in Bombay. Our great regret is that he did not live to gather the full fruits of his observation and study. When illness overtook him, he was engaged on at least two important literary tasks, the completion of his study of Tukaram and other Marathi poets, and the writing of a short history of Asia. We trust that the former in its four volumes will be fairly complete, and that the history is sufficiently advanced to become a hand-book for Indian students. While we regret the premature loss of a keen intellect and an inspiring friend, we are glad that we have, along with personal remembrance, many valuable memorials of his work."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. SUKHIA'S RETIREMENT.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding, when the following letter from Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, who retires from the Committee, was recorded:—

"Please lay this letter before the next meeting of the Standing Committee which will be the last one of the current official year, 1917-18.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the Committee for their mutual and active joint action, of the Commissioners Messrs. Cadell, Crerar, Clayton, Edwardes and Monie, for their cordial and harmonious collaboration, and the Secretary for his loyal co-operation, throughout the period of last seven years when I have had the pleasure of serving on the Committee for the good of the City and the public weal, which, I trust, I strove and I have been able to do throughout, save and except when I was very seriously ill. I express my sincere regret, in which, I hope, the Committee will join with me, for the protracted illness of the Commissioner, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.S.I., C.V.O., I.C.S., and let us all trust he soon rejoins his I. C. Service in full vigour.

The following statement of the meetings of the Standing Committee for the last fourteen years, *i.e.*, the seven years before I have been a member and the seven years since I have been returned to it by the Corporation to whom as a body I express my thanks, speaks for itself.

May Providence well guide the Committee in all its deliberations, and may the Committee achieve full confidence of all concerned in the City, popularity and success in timely redressing the just and real grievances of the public at large, irrespective of the classes they belong to, and be able to witnesss that our Rulers turn out gloriously victorious in the coming official year from the world-wide calamitous War, in my sincere wish and prayer.

IN HONOUR OF MR. PATEL

MEETING OF GUJARATEES AT MADRAS

A public meeting of the Gujratee community in Madras was held on Saturday evening at Sowcarpet under the presidency of Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya with the object of conveying their thanks to the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council for electing—and thus honouring for the first time one of the members of their own community—the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel to represent Indian interests in the Imperial Legislative Council. The meeting also congratulated the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel on his election and complimentary references were made to the valuable work already done by him in the Bombay Legislative Council.

The occasion of this gathering of Gujratees was availed of to form an organisation for the promotion of educational work among the community in Madras. There will shortly be another meeting to concert measures for establishing a Gujratee school.

Lieut. Stedman I.A.R.O., recently severely wounded in the oprations on Chidwin border against Chassads is now recovering after a arduous journey at Maymyo.

At the eleventh anniversary of H. H. the Raja Saheb of Baria's accession an interesting programme of sports of the school children was held in the evening of the 21st on the Ranjitsinhji Gymkhana grounds. The chief feature of the sports was the inclusion of school girls who took an active part in the games specially provided for them.

SITUATION REGARDED WITH CONFIDENCE.

TROTZKY'S APPEAL TO FRENCH MILLITARY MISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 27.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 27.

The Under-Secretary for War stated that the situation although serious could be regarded with confidence.

The "Echo de Paris" states that the union of the British and the French armies is daily being strengthened by the entry of reserves of both the armies into the battle-line. The final result will not be known for three or four days.

The "Petit Parisien" says the British and the French are at present fiercely resisting awaiting the most favourable moment to hit back.

Trotzky has appealed to the French Military Mission in Russia to help to reorganise the army.

The "Homme Libre" states that General Pichon has signified the Government's willingness in the matter on the condition that it fight Germany. The Mission comprises 500 officers.

VIGOROUS AIR-RAIDS ON ENEMY POSITIONS.

THIRTEEN ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 27.

Last night's British communiqué says aeroplanes on Monday were almost exclusively employed in bombing and machine-gunning the troops and the transport behind the battle-front. Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped and 100,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition were fired. The pilots report that the ground targets surpassed all description; they were able to drop bombs accurately and fire into the centre of the infantry battalions in close formation and columns of cavalry and transport. The air-fighting was less intense than on the previous day. We brought down thirteen enemy machines and drove down ten others out of control. Eight of ours are missing, mostly due to fire from the ground while flying low. During the night we continually bombed and machine-gunned the troops in the forward areas and the transport upon roads at the front.

COL. REPINGTON ON THE PRESENT OFFENSIVE.

BATTLE TO BE RESUMED WITH LARGER MEANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Mar. 27.

Colonel Repington, writing in the "Morning Post," says the number of prisoners claimed by the Germans is far inferior to what were supposedly left wounded on the field and the number of guns claimed is only a fraction of the divisional artillery supporting the first lines. Only one of the armies appears to have been fully engaged, while the direction of the enemy attack has been fully exposed. The battle will be resumed with larger means on our side without undue weakening of the other sectors which may be attacked, consequently we are entitled to regard the events with calm confidence.

THE FLOOD WILL SOON BE STAYED.

Colonel Repington says Bapaume and Peronne have fallen four days after the Germans' scheduled time and there is every reason to hope that the flood will soon be stayed and turned back. The combatants in the central sector are now fighting over the devastated area of the Somme battlefield and further west are the trenches which the British held before July, 1916, and before the retirement brings the British to these trenches, such a strong line of troops should be formed that further progress of the enemy should be arrested.

INTER-ALLIED SOCIALIST DELEGATES.

SAILORS REFUSE TO CONVEY THEM TO U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Mar. 27

Three Inter-Allied Labour-Socialist delegates to America due to sail by an American liner had not arrived at the port of embarkation yesterday. The crew refused to sail if the delegates were on board.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN IN U. S.

THREE BILLION DOLLARS AT 4½ P. C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 27.

Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, announces that the amount of third Liberty Loan is three billion dollars at four and a quarter per cent. All subscriptions will be accepted.

ENEMY ACTION IN MACEDONIA

EXCEEDINGLY IMPROBABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Mar. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Mar. 27.

The Greek generalissimo Danglis said in an interview that the possibility of an enemy attack in Macedonia could not be regarded seriously when the enemy was concentrating as many troops as possible on the western front. In any case, the entrenchments of the Allies would be able to resist any attack.

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NOTICE.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITORS are requested to CALL for and REMOVE their pictures on 29th instant.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A FORCED SALAAM".—It is a pity you allowed yourself to be forced into such a humiliating action for "fear of a lash". It is now open to you to prosecute the fully.

JUSTICE:—Your letter is much too long. If you can send your grievance in a more condensed form it will be considered.

To-morrow, Good Friday, will as usual be observed as a holiday in the office of "The Bombay Chronicle." There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Saturday next.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Thursday, 28th March, 1918.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

Take any quinquennial report on education of any Indian Province, the one thing that is reiterated throughout its pages is the holding up of educational schemes on account of financial stringency. Government seem to be under the impression that education is a thing that can wait and that a halt can be ordered in its progress without any detriment to national interests and that the march can be resumed when we are free from the turmoils of the war. We fail to understand this attitude which seems to be in direct conflict with the welfare of the nation. If forts are demolished we can reconstruct them. If men are lost, we can replace them. But can we recall the wasted years and opportunities denied? It is remarkable that no other nation, not even the belligerents seem to be enamoured of the ruling principle of the educational policy of the Government of India. In the midst of war, the Huns are said to have launched a full-fledged University—by the way, it may be pointed out that Germany considers it a safe investment to bear 70 per cent. of the expenses of University education. In the midst of war the new Minister of Education in England has launched a series of educational reforms, costing millions. While those who are directly engaged in the war are so scrupulous about the progress of education, we in India have placed an embargo on the expenditure on education. It cannot, however, be said with justification that this attitude is born of the war and that in pre-war days, Government have shown themselves to be more eager for the spread of education. All along, education has been placed last in the list and Government have placed more trust in the policeman's baton than in the schoolmaster. "No money!" was the cry with which educational reformers were greeted in India, even when there was no idea of the world-wide war. Even when money was about to be voted, our guardian angels, the Directors of Public Instruction, were not slow in getting up in the Legislative Councils and modestly declining the grant, as they would be unable to spend the money even if it were given! The other day, the Hon. Mr. Stone, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, took up the same refrain in the Madras Council. Could anything be more aimiable? When the Government of India placed its lucky bags at the disposal of Provincial Governments during the days of huge surpluses what did our Directors do? It is sickening to find in report after report of the various provinces that they accumulated the balances. The sooner Government realise that war or no war, education which is nothing else but proper conservation and development of the energy of future generations, must be given and must go on, the better.

Expenditure on education is not a waste, as Lord Haldane puts it, it is salvage expenditure. It is not a luxury, it is a necessity. Just as we have girded our loins to defeat Germany in every branch of war equipment, we must decide to defeat it also in its educational equipment. The second fallacy, which is often paraded in educational reports, is that the liability of the State is a limited one, in the field of education. The C. P. Director especially says that Government are not bound to do anything in the field of Secondary Education, beyond establishing one school in every zillah. If hundreds of boys go without education, it is no concern of the State. The State has done its duty and the State will henceforth depend on private charity. We are reminded of a Mespot incident, in this connection. When in the early days of the campaign, Sepoys had no blankets, one day Lord Hardinge asked the Commander-in-Chief what arrangements had been made for blankets. The latter replied that he depended on private charity. We are in the dark as to the expressions that fell from the lips of Lord Hardinge on this occasion but the Mespot report declares that that next day blankets worth six or seven lakhs were on the way to Mespotamia. Our local Government has ingeniously curtailed Secondary Education, firstly by increasing the fees by 50 per cent. and secondly by limiting the number of boys in every school. Even if a school is willing to increase its accommodation, Government are unwilling to permit it to do so. They have further unhesitatingly declared that they are unwilling to allow local bodies to start Secondary schools under any conditions. The other day the Hon. Mr. Covernton tried to throw overboard Principal Paranjpye's suggestion that English Education should be provided in full Primary Schools where a sufficient number of students are forthcoming. The Punjab Director is eager to provide Secondary Education for the agriculturists near their homes, whereas, the Bombay D. P. I. wants to condemn such schools as "matriculates would never be competent to teach English by the direct method." In the first place, the Director seems to be blissfully ignorant of the fact that Government have no choice in the matter and that they have already accepted Mr. Upasani's resolution on the subject. Secondly, Sir Ibrahim has already announced in the Council that Government propose to train 40 undergraduates every year for secondary schools. Thirdly, we have it on the highest educational authority that trained undergraduates can manage very well lower classes. Fourthly, in the Punjab, Bihar and C. P., undergraduates are trained for the profession. It is only in Bombay that the gradual elimination of the non-graduate from Government schools has made Secondary Education an absolutely costly affair. We can never admit that the responsibility, of the State is limited, especially when Government want complete control over all schools. It is of an unlimited character and the State is bound to see that every lad has a fair chance of receiving the best education possible in the country.

The Secondary Teachers College, which remains but a puny affair after twelve years, would have taken its proper place by the side of the professional colleges, but for departmental interference and the dread of university control. It has been degraded to the status of a departmental school and its enlarged edition, sketched out by Sir Ibrahim, is not of an inviting character. Other provinces have welcomed the institution of the B. T. degree and we urge Government to take similar measures in Bombay. With one thing the D. P. I. says in connection with the backward classes, we entirely agree. The provision of merely a literary culture is not likely to achieve the desired results. It seems possible, therefore, that further developments will prove successful in proportion as they take the form of industrial and vocational teaching rather than that of extended literary instruction. But every word of this is true with regard to the whole system of our education. Mr. Covernton is a man of original ideas and forceful character. If he establishes in his regime a new type of schools of the character of *real schulen*, he will, to use a hackneyed phrase, carve for himself a niche in the hearts of all Indians. We have had enough, though not too much, of Burke, Balm and Macaulay. We want industrial, technical and scientific education of the most advanced type, specially in connection with local industries, side by side with literary education.

Notes of the Day.

Confidence.

President Wilson has cabled to Field-Marshal Haig, congratulating him on the British stand, and predicting final victory. General Wood, testifying before the American Senate's Military Committee, declared that experts were unanimously confident that the German offensive would fail. There is thus a common note of confidence among those who are best entitled to speak—a note struck by the King's message. But true confidence is confidence inspired by a determination to go on doing all that can be done. The British Cabinet has assured the British Army of its readiness to do all in the power of the nation to help in a true spirit of comradeship. And it is heartening to note that the effect of the news of this week's terrible fighting in America has been to stimulate recruiting and a wish for enlistment.

Urdu Literature.

The March number of "East and West" just received contains an article headed "The Urdu Language and Culture" (page 247) which deserves special notice on the ground that it is the first of its kind in so far as it deals with the subject from a cultural standpoint. That Urdu, commonly known as Hindustani, occupies in India the same position as French in Europe, is evident enough from the fact that there is hardly any part of India where it is not understood, but it would have struck few men indeed, that Urdu as an original language is not merely a vehicle of thought but is representative of a whole culture built up in the days of Mussalman supremacy in India. The able writer has brought out this characteristic of Urdu in a manner which leaves very little to be desired. There is no doubt that Mr. Asaf Ali has certain advantages which not only signify his aptitude for treating the subject in a masterly style but lend weight to his utterance. The greatest of them is that he himself belongs to an old family of Delhi with which the correct use of Urdu idioms has always been a sacred tradition. Then, he was able to bring his comparative knowledge of English Literature to bear upon the theme and to this he added his labours in the field of historical and literary research thus accomplishing a result which is at once erudite and enlightening.

A coming opportunity.

It is a pity that the entire subject had to be compressed within a short compass, for at times one is rather disappointed to find the springs of fluent composition suddenly clogged by an obvious attempt at brevity. There is, however, material enough which can be enlarged for the benefit of those who are able to appreciate the beauties of Urdu literature through the medium of English alone. Since the next session of the Indian National Congress is going to be held in Delhi, the home of Urdu, it would be worth the while of many publicists to take note of the influences which have moulded the life of Urdu Literature, and have made it what it is to-day, and for this they cannot do better than go through such informing articles as the one under notice.

Pressure or Persuasion?

The following order was passed recently in an income-tax revision case by M. P. J. Anderson, Income-Tax Collector at Chakwal:

The objector is present. He presented no accounts before the Tahsildar, nor has he produced any before me. He admits he has a *bahi* and that he does Shahukara as also trades in mules. Owing to the War the profit from mules immense, but the objector has not contributed a pice to any War Fund or to the War Loan. He has also sons whom he will not enlist.

The Ilaqadar has testified to objector's income not being less than Rs. 1,500. He has been assessed to 35. Objection dismissed.

Is this a case of persuasion or pressure? The Punjab Government have recently been publishing the figures of recruitment—obviously with the intention of stimulating it. Are they alive to the effect on the public mind of such highly objectional procedure as has been followed in the case quoted above and in others before the same officers which have already been the subject of interpellation in the Imperial Legislative Council?

The Matunga Reformatory.

The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory School continues to do its work well from year to year. According to the latest report which was presented on the occasion of the prize distribution on Tuesday, the examination results of the boys were not entirely satisfactory. This is attributed to the lack of training in the teachers as the salary Government pays them is not sufficient to attract well-trained men. This is a complaint which is not peculiar to this institution and we trust Government, who have awakened to the injustice that is being done to the members of the teaching profession, especially those in the lower grade, will see that this defect is soon removed. The institution will lose a most devoted friend and worker in Colonel Lloyd Jones who leaves India on retirement next month. The Managing Committee of the institution have raised a fund among themselves and after defraying the expenses for a portrait of Colonel Lloyd Jones intend utilising the balance for eight medals to be awarded to the boys for good conduct. But we have no doubt the Colonel himself would like to be remembered by the continuing success of the institution to which he has devotedly worked for several years and still more by that of the Sheppard After-Care Association, which owes its inception to him.

Social Service Exhibition.

On Tuesday Sir S. P. Sinha opened the Social Service Exhibition organised by the Bengal Social Service League. The Exhibition consists of numerous interesting charts conveying information with regard to social evils and diseases in all their aspects, their causes and results. This is a beginning in the right direction. Before the social service movement can be expected to make any headway, the social conscience of the people needs to be roused. Exhibitions of the character organised by the Bengal League should be a potent means to this end besides being useful to social workers themselves. But human sufferings and human wrongs are not hidden. "Innumerable people," said Sir Satyendra Sinha, "were perishing everyday owing to dirt, preventible disease and ignorance and it was up to the young men of Bengal to do their utmost: to remove this sorry state of things." What is true of Bengal is unfortunately true of every part of India and the country needs more and more men and women, who without waiting to apportion blame, act up to the conviction that "life is not worth living unless it is devoted to the service of humanity."

MR. TELANG'S SECURITY.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER IN REFUSING REFUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Mar. 26.

In dismissing the application of Mr. P. K. Telang for refund of the security deposited by him under the Press Act in connection with "New India" his Worship, Mr. J. C. Adam in the course of a lengthy order reviewed the history of the "New India" Press and observed the section 24 of the Press Act explicitly said the deposit should not be returned until proof was given to the magistrate's satisfaction that the depositor had ceased to keep the press. The evidence was irresistible, that the present transaction was of a *benami* character, and entered into for the purpose of evading the provisions of the Press Act by obtaining a refund of Rs. 10,000 and at the same time giving the press a new lease of life. To allow this would be to permit a fraud upon the Act.

His Worship in result held Mr. Telang had not satisfied him that he is not the keeper of the press. It was clear the newspaper, "New India," was still being printed at the same press, he refused to recognise the sale and until it received a new name he must continue to call it by the old one. His Worship refused to direct refund of the security of Rs. 10,000.

Official and Personal.

Sir John Wood, Secretary Government of India, Political Department takes one month's leave from 1st April, when Mr. R. E. Holland who is at present visiting Pachmarhi and Bombay will act as Secretary, and Major Neale as Deputy Secretary, Political Department.

Sir William Meyer, the Finance Member of the Government of India, arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday, and is staying with Sir Norcot Warren. He will only stay a few days in Calcutta, afterwards going on to Madras and Bombay, before leaving for Simla, where he will arrive about the middle of April. On Thursday, Sir William will meet the committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

FEATS BY DIFFERENT FLYING CORPS.

AIR COUNCIL'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 27.

The Press Bureau states that the Air Council has congratulated the Naval Air Service, the Flying Corps and the Australian Flying Corps on their splendid work in the great battle.

REPLACING LOSSES IN GUNS AND MUNITIONS.

MR. CHURCHILL DEPRECATES HOLIDAY AT EASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 4 p.m., Mar. 27.

Mr. Churchill has appealed to the munition workers to make special efforts to replace the serious losses in guns, machine-guns and ammunition. The resources are sufficient to do this. He deprecates making a holiday at Easter and acknowledges the assurances already given by men in many districts that there will be no loss of output.

U. S. WAR PREPARATIONS EXPEDITED.

ADMIRATION OF BRITISH STAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Mar. 27.

The German offensive is absorbing attention. The debates in the Senate have been devoted exclusively to the speeding up of war preparations. Mr. Lodge urged the compulsory training of youths between 18 and 21. He said that the brilliant stand of the British was beyond eulogy.

MUNITIONS EXPLOSION IN JERSEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Mar. 27.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Mar. 27.

The City has been shaken by explosions which demolished the munitions warehouses at Jersey city, wrecking two acres of buildings.

PROGRESSIVE JUNAGADH.

OPENING OF TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUION.

(From a Correspondent.)
JUNAGADH, Mar. 25.

The opening ceremony of the Technical Hall, Junagad, for Mahommedan Orphans, took place on the 22nd March, under the patronage of Seth Hajee Aboo Mitha of Bombay. Seth Hajee Aboo accompanied by Mr. Vileassim Ismail, of Bombay and Dr. M. O. Surauja arrived at 2 p.m., and were received by Mr. Brook Fox, the Chief Engineer, and the organizer of the Institution and Mr. M. A. Fakih, the Chief Judge, and the State Amirs. The Bagpipe Band of the Orphans was in attendance. Hajee Abu was then escorted to the European guesthouse, where he was treated as a state guest.

At the ensuing ceremony, Mr. Rendall, the Administrator, Mrs. Rendall, Mr. and Mrs. Brook Fox, and the State Amirs, were present. The proceedings began with a recitation from the Koran, and an Urdu poem, with short speeches by young orphans, who expressed their gratitude towards Mr. Rendall, Mr. Brook Fox and Mr. Hajee Aboo Mitha, who had so generously helped them. Mr. Brook Fox then delivered a speech, in which he showed the importance of the Technical Hall, and technical education, and presented an account of the expenses of the building. The orphans then presented Seth Hajee Aboo with a carved Koran case made by themselves, a silver tray, and a silver writing set. Seth Hajee Aboo Mitha in his speech thanked the assembly, for doing him such honour and expressed his willingness to help the Institution in future. He gave Rs. 2,500 for the preliminary expenses of the establishment, and some of his friends also gave donations for the same purpose.

After the assembly was photographed, Mr. Rendall delivered a speech in Gujarati, urging the Mahomedans, to maintain the Institution perpetually with monetary help. He also announced that the Institution would be given a grant in aid of Rs. 5,000 annually, and numerous scholarships, by the State. The State would also lend up to Rs. 5,000 a year if needed without any interest. He also gave on his and Mrs. Rendall's behalf Rs. 300 for a magic lantern. After garlanding the assembly dispersed.

The Calcutta Gazette contains the names of all the 50 commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation 25 elected and 25 nominated. Of these fifty, there are 17 Europeans, three elected and 14 nominated. Of the remaining commissioners 24 were Bengalees, 5 Mahomedans, 2 Jews, 1 Parsi and 1 Marwari.

ATTACKS DEVELOPING SOUTH OF THE SOMME.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

ATTACKS DEVELOPING SOUTH OF THE SOMME.

SEVENTY HOSTILE DIVISIONS ENGAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 27.

This afternoon's British communiqué says the fighting died down during the night and our troops established themselves in new positions eastward of Roye and Albert. Continuance of the fighting northward of the Somme is expected, but has not yet developed. Attacks were reported to be developing this morning against the British and the French southward of the Somme in the neighbourhood of Roye and Chaulnes.

The enemy's losses continue to be severe and he has been obliged to reinforce the battle-front from all parts of the Western theatre. Over seventy hostile divisions are known to have been engaged in the battle.

WONDERFUL BRITISH TENACITY.

SOME DRAMATIC INCIDENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Mar. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at the Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of the 26th, says never has the traditional quality of the British steadfastness been more wonderfully illustrated than now. Time and again the troops have been overwhelmed and overrun by the swarming legions and, as often, have managed to emerge and regain the line.

What would be regarded as consummate feats of skill in field manoeuvres are constantly being performed in this grim struggle. One of the most dramatic incidents was when our weary troops, fighting at hopeless odds, were striving to prevent the Germans from securing a certain Somme crossing, French reinforcements arrived and without hesitation poured in amongst the British, infusing fresh vigour and saving the situation.

BRITISH RESERVES MOVING INTO POSITION.

Men are now returning from the battle line, many of them dog-tired and not remembering where they have come from nor the day of week, but in this respect the situation is improving as the reserves are moving into position. The prisoners attribute the German success to the wonderful concentrations of the artillery, the full advantage of which they are now losing. In many places, enemy is reluctant to occupy the evacuated positions. Whether, they are afraid of booby traps or being shelled to rags, can only be conjectured.

OUR SUPERIORITY IN MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.

Now, that we are operating in the open, our great superiority in mechanical transport is giving us advantage in mobility over the enemy. The back areas are teeming with motor buses packed with the soldiers' speeding to threatened posts. So far the enemy's intentions, beyond securing a general break through, are not revealed.

GENERAL SLACKENING OF GERMAN EFFORT.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN OISE VALLEY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Mar. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring on the 26th, says that the news to-night is distinctly heartening. The advance of the enemy's southern wing seems to be arrested and a general slackening of the German effort is noticeable in this sector, due probably to delay in bringing up artillery Though a renewal of the onslaught is anticipated, the respite, is a clear gain to the allies, who are assembling forces, while the enemy has his whole forces on the ground and cannot afford to lose an hour. So long as our front holds every mile, the Germans' gain means a corresponding lengthening of their flanks, which will be exposed constantly to the imminent threat of attack by the allied reserve armies. The French divisions have already intervened in the Oise valley with excellent effect.

85 DIVISIONS OF ENEMY RESERVE.

ALL GETTING EXHAUSTED IN FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Mar. 27

Mr. Hamilton Fyffe says: The Germans had eighty-five divisions in reserve at the opening of the battle and thirty-three of these are known to have been in battle on the first day and approximately ten each on both succeeding days. Since then new troops have been in evidence daily. This exhaustion of reserve is the hopeful feature of the situation. We have been fighting the whole available strength of the German Army.

RESERVED AUSTRIAN OPINION.

APPREHENSIONS OF COUNTER-ATTACKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Mar. 27.

Austrian military authorities are very reserved as regards the German offensive and say they must see the effect of Allied countereffort. German correspondents claim that six British tanks have been captured.

ENEMY RACE AGAINST TIME.

NEXT FEW HOURS DECISIVE.

POSITION OF HOPE AND ANXIETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Mar. 27

The "Times" says:—The situation last night was undoubtedly more hopeful than since the battle began, but it is still exceedingly grave; for though the enemy's rush in the northern section is apparently held, it is clearly a race against time in the south and everything depends on the next few hours. We regard to-day and to-morrow as most critical. Whereas General Below who burst through on the Isonzo has made absolutely no impression between the Scarpe and Cojeuil, streams of enemy south of the Somme have crossed the Allied line of 1916 from near Bray to near Roye, but south-east of Roye they are still well within the 1916 line. This is the point which gives the most anxiety but also the most ground for hope.

POSITION EAST OF AMIENS.

GERMANS LIKELY TO BE HELD UP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 28.

The "Morning Post" says:—The Germans are reaching the point where the valley narrows considerably; long spurs of high ground running into it offer suitable positions for defence. They are therefore likely to be held upon the line well east of Amiens.

RETIREMENT FOR MAINTAINING UNBROKEN FRONT.

"ENEMY FIGHTING DESPERATELY HARD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Mar. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters telegraphing to-day says very slowly and exacting the heaviest possible toll for every foot of the ground our line continues to withdraw before the pressure of the German masses over a large portion of the battle-zone. The retirement is voluntary and carried out so as to maintain an unbroken front. The weather remains hard and dry thus favouring the enemy in bringing forward his guns.

Even so the prisoners say that the advance is much behind the time table, the tenacity of the resistance exceeding anything they deemed possible. The prisoners complain of great privations owing to the lack of supplies and say that extreme weariness is telling heavily. This is doubtless true of the prisoners taken, but thanks to the dense masses of supports the enemy is able constantly to replenish his forward line with fresh units. He is fighting desperately hard against time.

ENEMY MASS RECEIVES DREADFUL PUNISHMENT.

We now know that in the first day of fighting the enemy's reserves were reduced to fifty-two divisions and by the end of the second day forty divisions of reserve were thrown in. Yesterday was the supreme time for our gunners, the advance being held up nearly everywhere by the ceaseless intensity of artillery fire. Their massed waves received dreadful punishment.

The work of our airmen surpasses praise. Yesterday night they made a veritable pandemonium of every centre of concentration and traffic behind the German front. Tens of thousands of rounds were fired point blank into enemy formations whose density offered perfect targets. German observation was so restricted by day that they never could do more than peep and run. On the other hand, our fliers are fulfilling with deadly effectiveness their role of eyes of the artillery. In this direction the weather undoubtedly favours us.

GERMAN SPECULATION ABOUT ALLIED RESERVES.

FRENCH EXPERTS ON COUNTER-MOVE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 27.

German newspapers continue to speculate when and where the Allied reserves will be thrown in. German war correspondents emphasise that no decision is yet in sight.

French experts think that the time is rapidly approaching when great counter-move will materialise and that this will probably be the crux of the battle. They believe that Hindenburg has already thrown in some reserves.

BATTLE SOUTH OF SOMME.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

ENEMY ONSLAUGHT ON NOYON AND ROYE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 3 p.m., Mar. 27.

Last night's British communiqué says there was local fighting at different points northward of the Somme. Hostile attacks southward of the Somme were pressed vigorously since the morning with fresh divisions against Noyon and Roye. There were new attacks in the afternoon in the neighbourhood of Chaulnes and between Chaulnes and the Somme, also northward. The battle is continuing on the whole front south of the Somme. Our troops in all parts of the battle-field during the last six days have shown the utmost courage.

The following divisions displayed exceptional gallantry:—8th, 18th, 31st, 41st, 61st, 63rd and 66th.

ENEMY'S DECISIVE BATTLE.

GENERAL AUFFENBERG ON THE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ZURICH, Mar. 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Mar. 27.

General Auffenberg, interviewed by a Budapest newspaper, said this was the decisive battle and would last some time. The forces of the Central Powers thousands of kilometres away might still be engaged in it and the final decision might be dependent upon them after immense losses on both sides.

STAND AGAINST UNPARALLELED ODDS.

NO ONE FLURRIED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 28.

Correspondents emphasise that the battle is one of the greatest tests of endurance and determination every imposed on soldiers in the field. Not even troops retiring from Mons ha da harder time, yet men have stood it nobly.

Mr. Philip Gibbs says:—Never has more glorious spirit been shown by British troops throughout our history. For six days and nights, they have fought against unparalleled odds holding the ceaseless tide of men and guns by machinegun and rifle fire. Their beards have grown long, their faces are haggard and worn, they want sleep and their clothes are torn by wire and covered with dust and mud. I saw a small party to-day so weary that they could hardly walk holdingt heir hands like tired children and leaning against one another like drunken men. But they were holding up their heads gamely and showing no kind of dismay. The whole movement of the retiring army has been orderly as, though on manoeuvres. I have seen no officer in the slightest way flurried. The Army retains self-control willpower, supreme inspired courage, and above all hopefulness and faith.

GERMANS USE CAPTURED BRITISH TANKS.

BERLIN REPORT ABOUT ACTION NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Mar. 27.

A Berlin semiofficial telegram claims that German tanks with captured British tanks played the leading part in the advance south-east of St. Quentin.

150 AEROPLANES FELLED IN 5 DAYS.

ENEMY MACHINES NO WHERE VISIBLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Mar. 28.

A correspondent at the front writes:—Many British aeroplanes may be seen above sunlit fields, but none of the enemy's machines are visible. His airmen have been severely punished since the beginning of the battle. In one part of the British front alone 150 German aeroplanes have been brought down in five days.

GERMAN REFUSAL TO EVACUATE ODESSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 6-35 p.m., Mar. 27.

A wireless German message to Russia refuses to evacuate Odessa because it is considered within the Ukraine.

OFFENSIVE ON FRENCH FRONT.

HUGE GERMAN LOSSES.

ADVANCE NOW LIES IN TWO DIRECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says to-day's news should be read with entire calm and unshaken confidence. That our front would be compelled to recoil under Hindenburg's hammer blows was inevitable and fully foreseen by the Allied staffs whose counter-measures were prepared in advance and will take effect at the right moment.

These first days of the battle will probably mark the highwater level of the German advance. The enemy still enjoys the advantage of the offensive being able to select a point at which a blow is to be aimed while we are obliged to disperse the means of defence to cover all the points where the blow might fall. That advantage, as the history of the war has taught us, is one that quickly passes.

ADVANCE TO BE SOON BROUGHT TO A STOP.

Every hour brings us nearer the moment when the Allied armies' reserve will be ready to intervene and before that moment comes, Hindenburg must have achieved a decision or be prepared to see it go against him. Hitherto with thrice human material and means employed by the French and the British armies in their offensives last year the enemy has gained proportionately no more than the Allies did in a series of brilliant attacks beginning with the Vimy ridge and ending at the Malmaison fort. All such operations result in a gain of ground exactly proportionate to the accumulation of men and material behind the attacking front. As the Germans have been able to accumulate a greater force behind the front than the Allies have ever been able to achieve, their advance has been proportionately swifter and greater than ours, but it will not less certainly be brought to a stop, as soon as the initial momentum is absorbed by the exhaustion of the battle. The Germans are advancing through some territory in which through their own criminal folly they will not find a whole roof except in the towns of Guiscard and Ham, nor an inhabitant nor an ounce of food.

ENEMY'S NEXT MOVE.

The German advance seems to lie in two general directions, one due west across the battlefield of the Somme, and the other south-west upon Hoyon behind which lies the Compiegne road to Paris. But the way to the capital is blocked by a powerful French army under a general of proved capacity. Maybe the enemy rush in this direction has already slackened. Chauny, on the bank of the Oise which the Germans hold now in the front line is merely a heap of ruins.

RELIEF WORK STOPPED.

A regrettable consequence of the German advance is that the relief work in devastated districts has been brought to a stop. Numerous British and American charitable agencies have been obliged to withdraw. This work was largely in the hands of compassionate American ladies who now see the fruits of their labours once more destroyed by the invader.

ALLIES' JOINT COUNTER-ATTACK.

FLANK ONSLAUGHT UPON GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 27
Recd. 6-35 p.m., Mar. 27.

Commenting on the offensive, "Vorwaerts" says south of the break-through the Allies are collecting strong reserves which are intended for a flank onslaught upon the Germans. The paper alleges that the Allies' combined army attacked near La Fere on the 25th, with the Americans co-operating.

"SITUATION VERY MUCH IMPROVED"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 27.
Recd. 6-35 p.m., Mar. 27.

Well informed quarters regard the situation as very much improved.

GERMANS CAPTURE ROYE.

BRITISH, AMERICANS AND FRENCH FIGHTING TOGETHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 3 p.m., Mar. 27.

The Press Bureau announces that there were no further attacks last night northward of the Somme only local engagements in which the enemy was repulsed. Our line northward of the Somme now runs through Bray, Albert, Beaumont Hamel,

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITISH ADVANCE IN PALESTINE.

KING OF HEDJAZ'S EXPLOIT.

TURKISH CAMEL CORPS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 7-40 p.m., Mar. 26.

An official communiqué from Palestine says:—We have extended our positions on the left bank of the Jordan.

One of our patrolling machines attacked five aeroplanes and brought down three out of control.

The King of Hedjaz's troops near Jeddah, 78 miles north-west of Medina, surprised and destroyed a Turkish camel corps.

GERMANS CO-OPERATING WITH TURKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 25.
Recd. 6-35 p.m., Mar. 27.

A Palestine communique says, we threw fresh bridges across the Jordan on the night of the 23rd. We progressed by the night of the 24th nine miles through difficult mountainous country in the direction of Essalt. Our advanced mounted troops secured the bridge at El Howeij, which is three miles southward of the town. The Turks and Germans are opposing our advance. We have taken prisoners of both nationalities. A London infantry battalion in a brilliant attack captured an entire battery.

Our aeroplanes, including Australian units, effectively bombed and obtained direct his on troops, transport, camps and trains on the Hedjaz railway.

STRENGTHENED BRITISH DETERMINATION.

ALL CONTENTION SILENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 5 p.m., Mar. 27.

As evidence develops that the Germans are not likely to gain a decision in the face of the magnificent British resistance, public opinion, which though anxious has never been unduly depressed, is now bracing itself in determination to acquiesce in whatever measures are necessary to meet an admittedly critical situation. All contention has been silenced.

There was a flicker of labour restlessness at Manchester recently, when unofficial representatives of engineers threatened to strike against the man-power proposals, but this was promptly extinguished by the outburst of popular indignation in which even pacifists joined and meetings of district branches of the Amalgamated Engineers yesterday repudiated the Manchester decisions, in which the executive had no part.

UNSHAKEN CONFIDENCE IN THE ARMY.

Everywhere unshaken confidence is expressed that the undaunted front presented by British troops will baffle the enemy, who with troops four or five times more numerous has only scored a moderate success and endured colossal losses and is already showing signs of flagging.

The net result of the German movement hitherto is to make three bulges in the British line, namely south of Arras, at Bapaume and towards Neale, but he has failed north, where the steadiness of the British line has checked the enemy's double thrust.

That the enemy's offensive has a political object is corroborated by an article by a prominent Londoner, Mr. Ernest Pyke, who was released from Ruhleben after three and a half years and frequently visied Berlin as a camp kitchen inspector. Mr. Pyke says the present desperate move is undoubtedly dictated by fear of the mob, as the German people are suffering unspeakable privations and are aching for peace and food. This estimate is confirmed by reiterated assurances in enemy communiqués recently that peace is near at hand.

DEMAND FOR EXTENSION OF NATIONAL SERVICE.

On the contrary, British opinion is confident in the Allied reserve power and is rallying to the determination to endure, if necessary, a most protracted conflict. The "Morning Post" demands the immediate convocation of Parliament for the purpose of sanctioning extension of national service, raising the military age and abolishing all exceptions including conscientious objectors, departmental indispensables and the Irish. The "Morning Post" is confident that no trouble is to be apprehended from Labour.

"THE TIMES" ON THE OUTLOOK.

"The Times" notes with pride and satisfaction the fortitude with which the country is facing the grave situation and says the one desire is that Government shall not lose time in making whatever fresh demands may be required of the civilian population. "The Times" points out that the Germans have not succeeded in the supreme object of driving a wedge between the British and French armies and the prospect of such success is more remote. The paper says the immediate problem is whether the British and French forces will be able to reoccupy approximately the 1916 line.

The "Daily News" demands a more detailed statement of the progress of battle from Headquarters and say if there is unfavourable news the public would prefer to learn it from our own official statement than from the Germans.

KAIRA PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

A MAMLATDAR'S HIGH HANDED ACTION.

AND ITS ANTI-CLIMAX.

(From our Correspondent)

NADIAD, Mar. 26.

The failure of crops in the Kaira District and the authorities' attitude towards the poor agriculturists is by this time well known to everybody. An instance of high-handedness occurred in Kapadvanj Taluka. The Mamlatdar issued a summons against one Bhulabhai Rupji, of village Garmala, to appear before him and show cause under section 189 of the Land Revenue Code for inciting people against the payment of land revenue. In pursuance of this summons Mr. Bhulabhai Rupji appeared this afternoon before the Mamlatdar with Mr. Valabhbhai Patel, Bar.-at-Law, as his legal adviser. He submitted the following statement.

"I Bhulabhai Rupji inhabitant of the village Garmala Taluka Kapadvanj having received your summons of 19th instant to appear before you under Section 189 of the Land Revenue Code do hereby submit my statement as under:—

"It is stated in the summons that I am inciting people by misleading them in the matter of the payment of Land Revenue and that I should therefore appear before you on 26/3/18 at 11 o'clock and should not leave the Court unless permitted by the court. I submit that I have not given wrong advice to anybody nor have I incited people or misled them. The people have not been incited nor have they been misled. I am simply giving fit, proper and true advice to the people. The crop of my village is under four annas and consequently the people of my village have a right to refuse payment of land revenue under Government Rules.

"Mahatma Gandhi on 22nd instant addressed a public meeting of the agriculturists of Kaira District and openly advised them not to pay land revenue for the sake of their self-respect as well as to prove that their contention of the failure of crops was true and that they have not told a lie. It must be known to you, Sir, that some of the members of the Gujrat-Sabha as well as other persons of Bombay and Ahmedabad openly advise people as above. I too believe that this advice is proper and consider it my duty to advise accordingly. I therefore do give such advice and do not think that such advice involves a breach of law or morals. Still if the court thinks otherwise I am ready to undergo any punishment the court thinks proper. I therefore request you to punish me as you think best. I may inform you that the section under which the summons is issued does not apply to this matter and I do not think that this is not known to you, all the same I thank you for inviting me before you and it now lies with you to oblige me further.

SHET SHAH BHULABHAI RUPJI.

After the statement was recorded the Mamlatdar ordered that, as the step involved no offences, Mr. Bhulabhai should be permitted to leave.

The Mamlatdar ought to have known beforehand that the section was inapplicable and should not have in that case issued a summons.

THE HON. MR. PATEL'S QUESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your note in the issue of your paper on Tuesday last (Mar. 19) complaining of my silence on the Kaira Situation in my interpellations at this sessions of the Legislative Council, allow me to explain to you, and to the public, that far from leaving the subject untouched, I had, as a matter of fact sent 35 interpellations bearing on it. Unfortunately, however, all of them were disallowed by one stroke of pen. If the information which was sought to be elicited by my interpellations as regards the actual facts of the situation had been vouchsafed, I have no doubt that it would have corroborated the truth of the statements made by the Hon. Mr. Parekh and myself in our first report to the Collector and in our subsequent reply to the Government Press Note on the subject. It would have also shown that the whole question had been handled from start to finish in a very unsatisfactory and, I am afraid, very unsympathetic manner by officers of Government.

You are perhaps aware that very recently Mr. M. K. Gandhi made personal inquiry into the condition obtaining in the district and submitted his report to the authorities. That report, according to my information, fully substantiates the representation submitted by the Hon. Mr. Parekh and myself. The information sought to be elicited by the disallowed questions would have, I venture to think, made most of the officials concerned very uncomfortable. I am, therefore not surprised that the questions have not been admitted.

It is not yet too late. I hope better counsel prevails. I trust his Excellency Lord Willingdon will save the situation by persuading his Government to accept Mr. Gandhi's report.—Yours etc.,

V. J. PATEL.

Bandra.

HOME RULE LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

DANGER OF JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT.

PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

The Second Home Rule Conference was held on Tuesday night in the spacious shamiana specially erected near the French Bridge, Chowpatty. The pandal was covered with decorations and buntings, and the Home Rule flag was gaily floating on all sides. A large volunteer force was in attendance, representing the Bhatia, Home Rule, National and other corps supported by the Boy Scouts (Indian). There was a very large attendance of members in spite of the lateness of the hour, including ladies. Outside the shamiana itself a huge crowd waited to catch glimpses of the various speakers, and to hear them, if they could.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Chairman of the Reception Committee said:

Brother Home-Rulers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in welcoming you all on behalf of the Second Indian Home Rule League Conference. The First Conference, as you know, met at Nasik last year and was presided over by Mr. Joseph Baptista, who is now so ably, zealously and wholeheartedly serving our country's cause in England. You are also aware how crowded the past year had been with momentous events and surprising developments, some of them giving cause for grave anxiety and others holding out hopes of better and brighter prospects for India and the Empire.

Ladies and gentlemen, the object of the present meeting is mainly to review the work of the Home-Rule League during the last year and also to decide upon the lines of its future activities. There is a consensus of public opinion in the country that it is absolutely necessary to send immediately a strong and influential deputation to England to represent our case and to place it before the British public properly and authoritatively and as I have a firm faith in the justice-loving instincts of the British Nation, I am sure the right-minded British public will lend a whole-hearted support to India's cause in consideration of what India has already done to help the British Government in the conduct of this great world-wide war. Our case is so strong and justifiable that even such valiant knights of the irresponsible bureaucracy as Sir Valentine Chirol and Sir Bampfylde Fuller have refused to fight for the old ideas, shedding only a tear or two over its death and are resignedly preparing themselves for gracefully bowing to the inevitable and early success of Home-Rule in India. (Cheers).

JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT.

There is absolutely no reason to think that Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Asquith or other leaders of England will fail to apply to India the principles for the defence of which they have incurred the responsibility of shedding rivers of human blood, if the facts of the case are placed before them and the British public by sober and representative Indians. I, for one, believe that the case for India has not been hitherto placed before the British public and the leaders of public opinion in England in that direct, straightforward and authoritative manner which alone can effectively appeal to them and that is one of the reasons why the bureaucracy has so long been able to defer the grant of Home Rule to us. In the absence of authoritative deputations to England consisting of men whom the country is known to honor and to trust, despatched specially to argue our case, judgment has by default, gone against us, for the British public has so long heard only one side of the question and has been lulled and cajoled into believing that all was well in India and that the country has the best possible form of Government, administered by the best set of people in the world, namely the bureaucracy. If I desired to find fault with any one, I would find fault with my own countrymen in so long allowing judgment in England to go against them by default and letting the bureaucracy in India comfortably to follow its career of irresponsible trusteeship. If in the past it was a mistake on our part not to have sent a deputation to England to argue our case there, it will be a grievous folly and an unmitigated crime, not to send it at least now, when the times are, as it were, crying for it. The atmosphere of the whole world is surcharged with democratic ideas, the need for a self-determined form of Government in the case of non-European countries even, is accepted on all hands, principles of justice and liberty are being honoured and fought for with zeal and tenacity never witnessed before in the history of the world. I say, proclaim to all Indians that if they care to send a deputation to England pleading for Home-Rule for India, no more suitable and propitious time could be chosen than the present. (Hear, hear). The iron is hot, says Mr. Bonar Law, and if you wish, strike the iron when it is hot, then only you will be doing what that great statesman has advised people to do.

PREMATURE?

I am not unaware, ladies and gentlemen, that there are some people even amongst our countrymen, who think that the iron is still not hot as it ought to be and that we would be better advised to defer sending our deputation for, I do not know, how many days or months. Let the Montagu scheme of proposed reforms be published, it is said, and it will be time enough to send a deputation, after the scheme put forward is weighed in the balance and its exact weight and measurements are accurately determined. Ladies and gentlemen, I for one fail to see why, knowing as we do what we want and are determined to have, we should wait to see what others want to dole out to us. Much less do I see why we should suspend our efforts in making known to the world in general and the British public in particular, what we want and why we want it. If the dole which will be offered to us be commensurate with our demand, our efforts in England will strengthen Mr. Montagu's and the Government's hands by already contributing to enlist the sympathies of the British public in that behalf. If, on the other hand, the proposed Governmental dole falls short even of our humble expectations, then, our efforts in England will not have been a moment premature, for in that case we shall have to fight our battle in England, for which battle the preliminary batches of deputations might serve as reconnoitring and pioneering parties, if not as sappers and miners. At any rate we Home Rulers think that the time *has* come when the first batch of our representatives should proceed to England to carry on on a wider and more organized scale, what Mr. Baptista has so ably begun.

We are happy to find that our sister league which was started by the gifted lady, Mrs. Besant, not long after our League was established and which is doing very valuable educative and propagandist work in India, in intimate co-operation and co-ordination with us—this esteemed sister league, too, I am happy to find, has recently sent the first batch of representative Indians to plead for our cause in England.

PERSONNEL OF THE DEPUTATION.

What is to be the personnel of our first batch is known to most of you and I am sure I shall not be guilty of abusing the confidence of the League, if I say that the pioneering party consisting of our esteemed leader, Mr. Tilak, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Mr. N. C. Kelker and Mr. R. P. Karandiker, will have as its friend, philosopher and guide Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak,—that marvellous genius, who, is as eminent a man of letters as he is as a man of action, who has won admiration from his friends and foes alike by his original researches as by his patriotic sacrifices, who has not only preached in his immortal work the *Gita Rahasya*, the ideal of *Karma Yoga*, but is himself an embodiment of the same ideal. Our deputation starting under such leadership and at such a propitious moment cannot fail to be effective. May God grant that this beloved leader of ours, this revered *guru*, this modern *Rishi* might live to see realized the ideal for which he is labouring for the past decade and more

WORK OF THE LEAGUE.

Ladies and gentlemen, I shall not detain you much longer. I should have liked to refer to the very satisfactory progress in our membership achieved during the last year and also the ever increasing popularity of our ideal, as evinced among other things by the voluntary subscriptions and princely donations which have been showered upon our leader during his recent tours undertaken for the purpose of diffusing among the masses a knowledge of the aims and objects of our League, in an intelligible form. I should have liked to speak a few words on this delightful topic, but knowing that the report of the General Secretary will refer to these matters in more accurate terms I desist from the attempt. Before concluding my address, however, please allow me on behalf of the Reception Committee again to welcome you to this annual conference, which I feel, marks an important advance in the aims and methods of work of the peoples' party in the country as against the bureaucratic and Anglo-Indian mercantile clique on the other. I thank you sincerely for coming here and giving a patient hearing to me and close with the words of the poet:

"Be strong, we are not here to play, to dream, to drift;
We have hard work to do and loads to lift;
Shun not the struggle, face it,
'Tis God's gift."

THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Tilak said he was doing the work of the President in his capacity as vice-president, in the absence of Mr. Joseph Baptista in England, who was now working for them and for India, in England, and doing splendid work there. The annual conferences of the Home Rule League were held, first to pass under review the year's work, and secondly, to formulate the plan of work for the next year. He proposed that they should begin with their work, and that he should reserve his remarks for his closing address. The first work before them was the reading of the report, which would give them full information, as regards what had been done, what was being done and what would be done in the next year. Before doing that they should pass a resolution of condolence at the death of Mr. Krishna Prasad Misra of Berhanpore, who was an earnest and trusted worker of the League.

The resolution was then passed in silence, all standing.

COUNTRY'S CONFIDENCE IN DEPUTATION.

Dr. Sathaye then announced that 1,400 and more telegrams had been received, as well as 617 letters from all parts of India, including one from Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar, and another from Mr. Ashwini Kumar Dutt of Barisal. The Mahomedan League of Chopra and the Madras Presidency Association of Madras (a non-Brahmin body) had also sent telegrams. Most of the telegrams were from individuals, and a great number from public meetings.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale, the Secretary of the Home Rule League, then read the report of the progress made by the League during the past year, in the course of which he said they had altogether 33,854 members, 44 per cent. being Brahmins and 55 per cent. non-Brahmins. Of these only 1½ per cent. belonged to the learned professions. There were 405 Mahomedans, 18 Parsis and 34 Christians; there were 157 lady members. Some 647 members enrolled themselves as life members. The receipts during the year under report were about Rs. 2,69,169, and the balance was about Rs. 1,82,957 after deducting the expenses. During the last few days they had been able to collect as much as Rs. 30,000 and, including the recent collections there was a sum of about Rs. 2,33,000 in hand. Mr. Tilak delivered 88 lectures in the course of his tour, with a view to popularising the cause of Home Rule.

The secretaries of other branches then explained the work they had done during the last year. All the secretaries complained of the attention paid to the activities of the Home Rule League by the police. In some cases these C. I. D. men insisted on accompanying them in their gharries, but as Mr. G. S. Khaparde said there would be no objection to their sitting in the vehicle provided they paid the carriage hire at the end of the journey, which, however, they did not. All round there had been remarkable progress made by the Home Rule League in all the centres, and they had paid their quota towards the fund raised for the expenses of the Home Rule deputation to England.

RESOLUTIONS.

After the adoption of the annual report, the following resolutions were passed.

"This Conference of the members of the Indian Home Rule League hereby resolves that the constitutions tentatively adopted last year should be continued till the next general conference of the League which the following changes in Rule No. 7 delete the word "three" and substitute the words "not more than ten" after the word "President," and add after the word "secretary," "not more than five joint general secretaries."

"This Conference of the members of the Indian Home Rule League elects the following office bearers of the League for the next year:—

President: Mr. Joseph Baptista, Vice-Presidents: Mr. B. G. Tilak, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, the Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Pundit Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Dr. B. A. Munje, Mr. M. S. Ansey, Mr. G. B. Deshpande; Treasurers: Messrs. S. M. Paranjpe, and Y. V. Nene; General Secretary: Mr. N. C. Kelker; Joint Secretaries: Messrs. D. V. Gokhale, Dr. B. D. Sathe and Mr. G. S. Marathe, Mr. B. G. Khaparde and Mr. N. K. Vaidya.

"This Conference of the members of the Indian Home Rule League accepts the recommendations of the Central Committee of the Indian Home Rule League that Mr. Tilak, the Hon. Mr. Khaparde and Messrs. R. P. Karandikar, Kelker and B. C. Pal do proceed to England as its accredited representatives to plead the cause of Home Rule for India and that it expresses its full confidence in them and that it heartily wishes them safe voyage, god-speed, and success in their mission.

This Conference heartily thanks Mr. Joseph Baptista the President of the Indian Home Rule League for his valuable services hitherto rendered as a delegate this League.

This Conference expresses its gratitude to the Labour Organisations in England for their sympathetic attitude towards the Home Rule movement in India."

MR. TILAK ON MR. MONTAGU'S MISSION.

Mr. Tilak in his concluding remarks said last year he had to answer certain objections in the course of his speech at the Home Rule Conference held at Nasik. First he had to tell the objectors that the Home Rule League was not started as a rival institution to the Indian National Congress but as an institution that would help the Congress in carrying out its resolutions into effect. At the Lucknow Congress he tried his best to get the Congress to consent to send a deputation to England himself undertaking to collect money for the purpose, but his offer was slighted and a couple of dozen trustees were appointed to be in charge of the funds of the Congress. He did not like to blame anybody for what then happened in the Congress about his suggestion. Bengal had hitherto done little work in the direction of Home Rule, and the United Provinces had done less. Some of the Congress leaders had expressed their fear that the Home Rule League would make the Congress work difficult to be done by them. The Home Rulers depended on the purity of their conscience in doing their work in spite of what people opined as regards their efforts. Mr. Montagu might publish his scheme perhaps in England and India simultaneously, and then the Home Rulers would be on their trial. It was possible that after that scheme was published, the Bureaucracy in India would deceive the people with half a loaf. The Bureaucracy did not want to give the people of India anything, although they echoed the sentiment of Parliament that responsible government was the goal of the British Government in this country. The Bureaucracy would not give the right of self-determination to Indians. They said they, as guardians of the Indian people, would exercise their own judgment in the matter of self-determination. Even the ignorant agriculturist in this country now realised what was meant by responsible government being the goal of the British policy in India. Even the agriculturist now knew that the Civil Servant must be under his control.

INDIA'S EMASCULATED MAN-POWER.

The map of the world was being changed in this war. India could not take part in this war because her sons were emasculated under the Bureaucratic policy. He used the expression 'emasculated' because the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had used it before. Nevertheless India wanted to take credit in saving the Empire. No one could now save the Bureaucracy from the consequences of its policy of emasculating the people of this country. It was a great humiliation for the Empire that at this crisis it had to appeal to Japan and America, when it could have availed itself of the crores of Indian subjects, if they were trained for military purposes. Now that the world's history was being changed India must be strengthened in order to strengthen the Empire. The whole constitution of India required to be modified. Substantial rights must be given to the Indian people. Mr. Montagu came here not on account of the cries of the Congress, but because he was a statesman, who saw danger ahead in India from the changed circumstances in the world's history. In England they had statesmen and in India they had talkers. The people of India should be up and doing and not allow Mr. Montagu to go to England and say he had managed the thing successfully though he might not have done anything. Mr. Montagu should not be allowed to go to England and say there that the Indian people were so foolish that he could cleverly manage to delude them. After Mr. Montagu's scheme was published there would be a special Congress here. Indians should now speak fearlessly, because the days of repression were gone. The realisation of the people of India's hope for self-government was within a measurable distance. The faith which the deputation had in obtaining Home Rule would take them safe to England and enable them to overcome all obstacles.

With a vote of thanks the proceedings terminated.

OFFENSIVE ON FRENCH FRONT.

(Continued from page 7.

Puisieux, Ayette, Boiry, Henin, Wancourt and just westward of Monchy to Scarpe and thence along the original front.

The Germans have been attacking heavily southward of the Somme this morning and have captured Roye. The line here runs through Mericourt, Pozieres, westward of Roye and westward of Noyon. Fresh German divisions have been identified, including two guards and two Brandenburg divisions. The British, French and Americans are fighting shoulder to shoulder and French reinforcements are rapidly coming up. The enemy has been checked westward of Roye and westward of Noyon.

FIGHTING CONTINUES WITH UNDIMINISHED VIOLENCE.

FRENCH STAND LEFT OF THE OISE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 3 p.m., Mar. 27.

Last night's French communiqué says the troops are solidly holding their positions on the left of the Oise above Noyon. The fighting continues with undiminished violence on the Bray-sur-Somme, Chaulnes, Roye, Noyon front.

NOYON EVACUATED.

FRENCH FIRMLY HOLDING RIGHT BANK OF OISE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 27.

A French communiqué says Noyon was evacuated during the night in an orderly manner. We are firmly holding the right bank of the Oise. The battle continued violently on Monday evening and at night the enemy multiplied attacks along the entire front from Noyon to Chaulnes. Our artillery is well established in the region of Noyon and effectually supported the infantry whose resistance and frequent counter-attacks are retarding the thrust of the Germans, who have suffered very heavy losses.

MOMENTARY RUPTURE ON ANGLO-FRENCH FRONT.

COMPLETELY CHECKED AND UNITS WELDED TOGETHER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Mar. 26.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 27.

A semi-official statement says the momentary rupture of the front which on Saturday threatened to separate the British and the French armies has now been checked and all the units engaged in the struggle are firmly welded together. The moral of the troops is admirable and the co-operation between the British and the French general staffs becomes closer daily.

BLACK SEA FLEET TO DEMOBILISE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

KIEFF, Mar. 26.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Mar. 27.

The Ukrainian Minister of War has ordered the demobilisation of the Black Sea Fleet.

CONFERENCE WEEK IN KARACHI.

NATIONAL EDUCATION MOVEMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 27.

The "National Week" opens this week end, when Karachi will see a plethora of conferences. One conference opens on Friday under the presidentship of Mr. Kalich Beg. The Home Rule Conference, the Provincial Conference and Hindi Conference will meet on Saturday under the presidentships of Messrs. Ram Bhunghi, Murludhar Jeramdas, pleader of Shikarpur, and Lunidaram Tikamdas, pleader, Karachi, respectively and the Temperance Conference on Sunday, and the Social Conference on Monday under the presidentship of Mai Damayanti Debi. The National Education Week commences on April 8th and will last for a week, when efforts will be made in various directions to collect funds for National Education by specially formed committees of ladies and gentlemen.

NADIA DISTRICT ASSOCIATION'S MESSAGE.

The following resolutions passed by the Nadia District Association have been communicated to Mr. Tilak:—

This Association fully support and accord their hearty approval to the Home Rule deputation which is proceeding to England. This Association further authorises the deputation to demand Home Rule on the lines laid down the Indian National Congress and All-India Moslem League.

GREAT SEND OFF TO TILAK

UNPARALLELED POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM IN BOMBAY STREETS.

The magnificent send off that was given last evening to Mr. Tilak and his party, consisting of the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Messrs. B. C. Pal, R. P. Karandiker, and N. C. Kelkar, was in every way worthy of the men and the great and solemn pilgrimage they are making to England—the home of liberty—with the firm determination of winning Home Rule for India. It is Mr. Tilak's self-sacrificing work in the cause of his Motherland for the last three or four decades, in fair and foul weather, in times of stress and danger, without favour or fear, that was the cause of the spontaneous but humble tribute that was given him by the citizens of Bombay. The activities of Mr. Tilak and his co-workers during the past many months have been phenomenal, and the money collected by him for the Home Rule Deputation are but a faint glimpse of the enthusiasm that has been roused by him in the minds of the masses and all classes, by his whirlwind campaign.

The functions for the afternoon of Wednesday began with the presentation of a purse from millhands of Bombay, collected in such small amounts as one anna, amounting to the splendid total of 16,000 annas or Rs. 1,000. The volunteers of this Kamgar Mandal (Labourers' Union) were prominent in the procession, which subsequently started from China Baug to the Victoria Terminus. This was followed by another tribute from the independent medical profession of Bombay, through their spokesman, the well-known surgeon, Dr. V. N. Bhajeker, amounting to Rs. 5,000. Mr. Tilak in reply told the doctors that although the medical profession made money out of the sufferings of humanity, in this case they had contributed their sacrifice for suffering India. Group photographs were then taken with the executive committee of the Bombay National Union and the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League.

The long procession was then ready to make a start. Long before the hour appointed, the roads were crowded with an eager and enthusiastic multitude so dense that it was a matter of great difficulty to pass through them. Order all along the line was kept by the many corps of volunteers—the Progressive, the Deccan, the National, Kamgar, Bhatia and others who had come to Bombay for the occasion from such places as Thana, Pen, etc.,—all being under the able direction of Mr. Munsiff, Mr. Bodas and others. The organisers of the procession had taken permission for ten motor cars, the order being—the pilot car with the fine Home Rule flag in green and red an emblem of national unity, followed by a car with band. Next came Tilak's car, magnificently decorated with garlands and flowers in profusion, and with the Star of the East in electric lights. This was the centre of attraction of the huge crowd that spread itself from China Baug to the place of destination. In Mr. Tilak's car were also seated Dr. Sathave and Mr. Munsiff; next in order came Mr. Khaparde's car, with Mr. Pal, Dr. Erulker, Dr. Velker and Mr. Jamnadas; in the remaining cars were seated Messrs. Kelker, Karandiker, Dr. Bhadkamker, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. D. V. Deshmukh, Mr. Udhoji, Mr. Deshpande, Mr. Ane, Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Mr. Tairsey, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Dr. Desai, Mr. Mowji Govindji and others. The cars were followed by volunteers on both sides, who did great work in keeping the good-natured crowds in order, and the result was that although there was an unprecedented crowd to bid farewell to Mr. Tilak there was not a single accident. The volunteers who preceded the car carried the newly designed, gay looking, Home Rule banners with stars and stripes and crescent, with the Union Jack in the corner. The procession followed the usual route from C. P. Tank, Bhuleshwar, Marwadi Bazaar, Market and thence by the Hornby Road to Victoria Terminus, and all along this long route the roads were literally packed with an eager crowd to catch a glimpse of the revered patriot. The galleries and balconies on route were also full of human beings. All standing space was taken advantage of by the residents of these localities. The roads presented a picturesque appearance with the tall houses in these narrow streets full of eager faces of both men and women. The cars had to be stopped on the way at C. P. Tank, Kabutarkhana, Bhuleshwar Corner, Javeri Bazaar Corner, Jumma Musjid, Deccan Stores and the Co-operative Stores here the usual floral tributes were offered to Mr. Tilak. In the Javeri Bazaar costly shawls were hung out with the appropriate and significant banner "India wants nothing less than Home Rule." The party's progress was marked with immense enthusiasm and the constant cries of "Lokmanya Tilak ki Jai" were to be heard on all sides.

When the procession reached Victoria Terminus where another huge crowd was waiting there to welcome and bid good-bye to the deputation there was a culminating demonstration of enthusiasm and it was a matter of some difficulty for them to reach the special carriage that was waiting for them. Mr. Tilak is proceeding to Kalyan by a special train with a large number of friends, and his carriage will then be connected to the Madras Mail by which he is proceeding to Colombo *en route* England by the Cape route. Here the crowd kept on cheering until the departure of the train which left Bombay amid cries of "Vande Mataram." It might be stated here for the benefit of some unbelievers that the crowd was a representative one, and all communities vied with each other to make the occasion, what it was—an unparalleled demonstration of earnest popular enthusiasm.

MR. TILAK AND CITY'S CLOTH MERCHANTS.

PRESENTATION OF PURSE.

A crowded meeting of Indian cloth-merchants was held yesterday afternoon in the open space between two long rows of shops in Moolji Jetha Market to wish godspeed to the Indian deputation headed by Mr. B. G Tilak. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presided. Among those present, besides Messrs. Tilak, B. C. Pal, Karandikar, Khaparde, and Kelkar, members of the deputation, were Messrs. Morarji Velji, Vithaldas D. Govind, Lalji Govindji, B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, and leading cloth-merchants.

On the arrival of Messrs. Tilak, Pal and other members of the deputation they were greeted with cheers from all sides. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, who was voted to the chair, said that they assembled there that afternoon to wish godspeed to the members of the deputation, who were revered not only in Bombay but all over India, and who were proceeding to England to put before the British Democracy the views and grievances of India, in order to gain the rights which the Indians should have got ere this. If they were determined to secure these rights by constitutional means, they would certainly get them, as the whole of India—whether merchants or peasants, the literate or the illiterate—were unanimous in their claim for Home Rule. (Cheers). If there was delay in granting their just demands, there might be danger. It was, in order to avert this that the deputation was going to England. Not only this, but the agitation of Home Rule had become *sine qua non* for Indians as an independent nation. After mentioning the names of the members of the deputation which were received with renewed cheers, the speaker concluded by asserting that he did not believe that Mr. Tilak was going to England for the sake of his own suit pending there. He hoped and believed that Mr. Tilak would first and foremost fight for the cause of all Indians and attend to his own case at leisure.

At this stage the President on behalf of various cloth-merchants who had jointly subscribed a sum of Rs. 15,000 in the course of a single day, presented a purse containing this sum to Mr. Tilak, and said that that paltry sum was given in the cause of Home Rule agitation, and added that it was the heartfelt wish of them all that the deputation, after achieving success in England, would return to India, hale and hearty, and bring them the message of the priceless Swarajya. (Cheers).

MR. TILAK ON NEED OF UNITY.

Mr. Tilak, who was loudly cheered, on rising to speak, thanked the merchants for the purse presented. He referred to the present state of things and contrasted it from the condition of India of a decade ago. He emphasized the supreme necessity of unity in all the four divisions of the Hindu community—Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras—in order to acquire fully and rapidly their birthright of Swarajya. He drew attention to the fact that the sum of Rs. 15,000 was contributed mostly by petty cloth-merchants and said that he would much prefer to see one lakh of rupees collected by contributions from one lakh of persons, rather than that one lakh of rupees should be collected from one man.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, who followed said that it was very kind of them, indeed, that they had given Rs. 15,000 but they would have to make greater sacrifices, as Swarajya was not such a cheap thing that it could be had for Rs. 15,000. (Laughter). God willing, they should get Home Rule and he requested the audience to offer every day their sincere prayers to the Almighty to grant the Indians Home Rule. (Loud cheers).

The Hon. Mr. Khaparde said they were sure to win Home Rule. Ever since the notable announcement by Mr. Montagu in Parliament that the goal of British policy in India was Responsible Government, they were assured of "Swarajya." The question remained of the time whey they would get that, and the object of the deputations proceeding to the Land of Freedom was to get it, if not the whole of it, then at least three-fourths of it, in as short a time as possible. He thanked the cloth-merchants for the help given, which, he said, would add to the deputation's zeal in the execution of their task, and hoped that they would grant them (the deputation) further help, if need be. He concluded by requesting those assembled to pray to God daily for the fulfilment of their birthright, as he believed that prayer would do work a thousand fold better than money.

Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, on behalf of the cloth-merchants, assured the deputation of their hearty support in future whenever need for that arose. He then appealed to the Shethias to add their mite to the collection that would then be made by volunteers.

Another purse of Rs. 221 from the Vile Parle Home Rule League was then presented.

Three cheers for Mr. Tilak terminated the proceedings.

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ENHANCEMENT OF RAILWAY FARES.

PT. MALAVIYA'S MOTION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

TAXATION WITHOUT LEGISLATION.

The following is the full text of the speech made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at the Imperial Legislative Council on the motion on reduction of railway fares:—

Sir,—I beg to move that "This Council recommend to the Governor-General in Council that he should be pleased to direct the Railway Board to order the withdrawal of the enhancements made during the year 1917 in the rates of the passenger fare over the Indian Railways."

It will be obvious, Sir, that my resolution confines itself to the enhancements made during the year 1917 in passenger fares. I do not refer here at all to the freight tax or any other profits which have been made during the last year in addition to those which were expected. The enhancements to which my resolution refers were introduced, as I said in my speech during the first stage of the discussion on the Financial Statement, on the ground that they were necessary to discourage travelling, and I urge that it was not necessary for the attainment of that object that the rates should be enhanced as that object had been partly achieved by the curtailment of the train services, and could be further achieved by a restriction on the issue of tickets and, where necessary, by a return of the fares which people might have paid for tickets when they could not obtain accommodation in the trains. I do not know, Sir, upon what other ground if any, the enhancements will be justified, but I submit that the reason which has so far been assigned for them certainly did not justify them. Let us now see what the result of the enhancements has been. We find from the Financial Statement that while 62 crores was estimated as the railway revenue in the budget of last year, the result proved more favourable and the revised estimate was placed at 68,25 crores; and the estimate for the next year has now been fixed at 70.50 crores. This substantial improvement occurred on almost all the principal railways and was due, it has been stated, mainly to larger receipts from the carriage of troops and military stores and from wheat and coal traffic. But the Financial Statement explains that the enhancement of rates and the withdrawal of concessions have also contributed towards the increased railway earnings of the current year. Owing to the courtesy of the Hon. Sir Robert Gillan, I hold in my hand an abstract showing passenger traffic under each class and earnings therefrom on Indian railways during the half years ending 30th September, 1916, and 1917. According to it, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous half year, in the half year ending September last the third class shows a decrease of 29 million passengers or of 13.95 per cent., but an increase of 59.32 lakhs equal to 6.71 per cent. in the earnings. Taking the whole of the passenger traffic in all the four classes, there was a *decrease* of 36.70 millions in the number of passengers, of which 80 per cent. was in the 3rd class; while the earnings showed an *increase* of 61.92 lakhs, of which 95.8 per cent. was contributed by the 3rd class.

Now, Sir, it hardly needs saying that it is the third class passenger who contributes nearly entirely to the profits of the railways. I showed the other day that compared to the expenditure incurred on his behalf by the railways his contributions have been more than handsome. The percentage of net earnings on capital outlay in 1915-16 and 1916-17 was 5.99 and 6.96 per cent. respectively. Considering that the normal rates of interest on loans is only 3½ or 4 per cent. this average of 6.96 for all the railways was sufficiently high. But the result of the enhancements made last year has been that in the first half-year in which they were introduced 61.91 lakhs more, of which 95.8 per cent. came from the 3rd class passenger, was taken by the railways from the pockets of the travelling public and it is important to note that though the greater portion of this sum has come to Government, as the Financial Statement shows at page 91, 11 lakhs of it would go to the companies as their share of the profits earned in the first half of the current year, and of course a larger sum will go to them out of the profits of the second half of the year. This means a very substantial increase in the profits of companies owing to the enhancements effected in passenger fares. I do not see, Sir, how this can be justified; and the only right course seems to me that the enhancements ought to be discontinued in the next year. It has never been said that the enhancements were made with the object of obtaining greater revenue but a large additional revenue has as a matter of fact resulted from them, *i.e.*, they have in reality meant so much extra taxation which was not contemplated. This being so the matter ought in fairness to be re-examined. What was earned last year cannot be returned; but during the next year, both in view of the surplus in hand, and in view of the fact that it is not necessary to discourage people from travelling, to keep up the these enhancements, they should be withdrawn.

PROCEDURE OPEN TO OBJECTION.

Sir, such is my objection to the enhancements I have also an objection to the manner in which they were brought about. The Railway Act does not, so far as I can see say by whom the rates and fares shall be determined. Neither the Act nor the general rules made under section 47 of it contain any provision as to who should fix the rates and fares for passengers. But in the contracts which have been entered into by Government with Railway companies, there is a provision for fixing the maxima and the minima rates. For instance, in the contract between the Secretary of State for India and the South Indian Railway Company, dated 21st December 1910, it is laid down that:

"The Secretary of State shall from time to time authorise maximum and minimum rates within which the Company shall be entitled to charge the public for services rendered by way of or in connection with the conveyance of passengers or goods on the undertaking and shall prescribe the several classes and descriptions of passengers and goods to which such rates shall be respectively applicable, as well as the extent to which, within the maxima and minima so authorised, the Company may vary the said rates in respect of the distance or weight or special conditions under which such conveyance takes place or services are rendered."

I should like to know, Sir,—I hope the Hon'ble President of the Railway Board will tell us something of the procedure by which the variations between the maxima and minima rates are brought about. I should particularly like to know how the enhancements in question were determined. So far as the report of the Railway Board shows evidently what happened was that the Railway Board, felt that passenger traffic should be discouraged, and they held a meeting with the Agents of Railways—at which "it was agreed as a general principle that fares on fast trains should be enhanced up to the existing maximum in order to discourage travelling with a view to avoiding undue overcrowding in passenger trains consequent on the reduction in train services" and that at a subsequent meeting with the agents and traffic managers held at Delhi a general enhancement was agreed upon, and it was decided that on all the principal broad gauge lines the third class fare should be advanced to the existing maximum and on others, where the ordinary fares had been only 2/3rd of the maximum, that it should be advanced by 25 per cent. It was also decided at the same meeting to increase the maxima of all classes to the limits mentioned, *viz.*, from 18 and 9 to 24 and 12 pies per mile in the case of first and second class fares and from 4½ to 6 pies per mile in the case of the intermediate class fare and from 3 to 4 pies per mile in the case of thidr class fares respectively. I should like to know, Sir, whether, as would appear from the Report, the matter was considered by the Railway Board only or whether the Executive Council of the Government of India also considered it and accorded their sanction to the enhancements. They evidently did not and if this so, it seems to me, Sir, that the procedure by which these enhancements were brought about and by which such enhancements can be brought about is open to great objection, because it seems to be in the power of the Railway Board, acting in consultation with the Agents of the Railway Companies, to impose what undoubtedly is a great deal of extra taxation on the people. I quoted the other day the opinion of Major Conway Gordon, a former Director-General of Indian State Railways to the effect that every rupee taken in excess of what the normal rate of interest on the State Debt requires constituted practically a direct extra tax on transit

TAXATION WITHOUT CONSENT OF EXECUTIVE.

It cannot be right, Sir, that the Railway Board, should have the power, either with or without the consent of the Executive Government, to impose a heavy extra taxation on the people, without the matter at all coming before the Legislative Council and without the public who have to pay the enhanced fares having any opportunity given them to have a say in the matter. I am strengthen in this view by the fact that as in the matter of freights also there is no provision in the Railway Act for fixing rates for goods traffic. The Government found it necessary last year to have an Act passed by this Council as a war measure. The freight (on Railway and Steam Vessel) Tax Act, No. XIII of 1917, to authorise the levy by the railways of a certain charge on goods traffic. Evidently the Government were of opinion that they could not authorise the levy of a surcharge on goods without legislation. In England there are definite provisions in the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, for a revision of the schedule of maximum rates and charges applicable to merchandise traffic. It is provided that when a railway company proposes to revise its rates it shall submit its proposals to the Board of Trade and that the Board of Trade shall pass a provisional order on the proposals—"after hearing all parties whom the Board of Trade consider to be entitled to be heard"—before them respecting the proposals. It is further provided that such a provisional order must be confirmed by an Act of Parliament which shall be a public general Act, "and the rates and charges mentioned in a Provisional Order as confirmed by such Act shall, from and after the Act coming into operation, be the rates and charges which the railway company shall be entitled to charge and make." Thus before a Provisional Order is passed the public who are interested in it have an opportunity of having their say as to whether the proposed enhancements are right and proper, and they have also such an opportunity when the matter comes up before Parliament, before any increased rates and charges can be brought into operation. I think, Sir, that there should be some such provision in our Railway Act too. As regards the enhancements of passenger fares to which my resolution refers I am speaking without a full knowledge of what procedure was adopted in bringing them about. I hope my hon. friend, the President of the Railway Board, will enlighten the Council on this point. But in any event, in view of what I have said above, I would ask the Finance Member of the Government to consider whether the enhancements in question should not be withdrawn in the next year.

REPLY TO OFFICIAL CRITICISM.

The following is the full text of Pandit Malaviya's reply on the same resolution:—

With regard, Sir, to the remarks which my hon. friend the Member for Commerce and Industry has made, I wish to emphasise that I do not complain of the curtailment of the train services. I recognise that in war time a curtailment of the train services is necessary. My point is that when the services were curtailed, it was not necessary to enhance the rates in order to discourage travelling with a view to prevent over-crowding in trains. The Hon. Member himself has said that in spite of the enhancements made there has been a great deal of over-crowding going on. That shows that the method that was adopted to remedy overcrowding could not effect that object. It was therefore unnecessary to adopt it. The means to remedy overcrowding are provided in the Railway Act and Rules. According to them the number of seats which can be occupied in every compartment are fixed. Why do you not enforce that provision? The accommodation that can we available in every train is definitely limited by law and if the Railway authorities will take the necessary trouble they would be able to see that only the proper number of persons find accommodation in every train. There has been a sore complaint going on for a long time against the overcrowding that is permitted in normal times in trains. I expect the Hon. Member of Commerce and Industry and other Members of Government have read the letter of Mr. Gandhi which was recently published in the papers in that connection. It is very necessary that overcrowding in trains should be prevented, and towards this end it is necessary that strict instructions should be issued to the railway authorities to see that there is no overcrowding. But an enhancement of the passsenger fares was not necessary to attain that object and it has not secured it.

The Hon. Member said that 30 million less of people travelled during last year. I submit that this again was not solely on account of the enhancement, but also because there were not trains available.

Then my hon. friend said that if the revenue were given up now, the difficulties of over-crowding which he has mentioned would arise again. I submit they would not. Try it, and you will find that the number of trains being limited, the permissible accommodation in compartments being fixed, there cannot be too much of overcrowding, if you will take the necessary steps to prevent it.

The Hon. Member also said that India was suffering far less than the allied countries. I do not dispute that, but the extent to which India is suffering should not be underestimated. In all conscience the people have suffered and are suffering a great deal on account of the war. We certainly do not want to see them suffering more. In view of the high prices that prevail, great hardships are already being suffered by the great bulk of the people. Is it right that more should be added and unnecessarily to their sufferings by the enhancements in question? Nobody can deny, I am sure the Hon. Member for Commerce and Industry will not deny, that the people in general are undergoing very serious hardships. It is fortunate for them that these hardships are not of the same severity as in other allied countries which are in the thick of the war. But that does not afford any reason for adding to their discomforts and troubles in a way which is not justified by the requirements of the state. If it was necessary to raise a larger revenue, and if the matter had been taken up by Government from that point of view, I could understand it; but I submit that these enhancements were not necessary for the purpose for which they were made viz. to discourage travelling, and I therefore submit that they should be withdrawn.

With reference to the remarks of the Hon. Sir Robert Gillan, I should first like to ask my hon. friend as to where was the necessity of raising the maxima rates. As he has himself said, except in one instance, the enhancements which have been effected, are within the maximum rates which were already in existence. I cannot see that there was any necessity for the maxima being enhanced. The enhancement has given rise to a fear that a further enhancement may be resorted to in the future on the convenient ground that the enhancements already effected have not been found to be sufficient to discourage travelling. I should like to know where the necessity for these further enhancements of the maxima rates was.

Then, Sir, as regards my objection to the procedure adopted, my hon. friend has said that I have raised a large constitutional issue. Undoubtedly I have. It is grave constitutional issue that at a time like this, when the people are suffering various hardships on account of the war, sufferings which are not unknown and which cannot be unknown to any thinking man in this country, it should not be possible for the Railway Board or the Government by an executive order to add to the sufferings of the people by taking from them 61 and odd lakhs in one half-year in the shape of increased railway fares. I do not know what the total of the second half-year will be. In all probability it will be much greater. In fact I find it stated in the Statement in para 169 of the Budget that "it is anticipated that the favourable conditions of traffic which have contributed so largely to the earnings of the current year will be fully maintained in the ensuing year and that the enhancements of fares and rates introduced for the most part during 1917 will in 1918-19 affect the rates of the whole year and consequently add more to the total of receipts than they have done this year."

My friend has not answered the question that I put as to how the enhancements were actually brought about. I did not say that it was illegal. I wanted to know under what law or rule it was done. I certainly said that it was objectionable, and I wished to know whether the matter had been considered by the Government of India and the enhancements sanctioned by them. Neither of the two hon. members has answered me. I submit once more that the matter ought to be reconsidered and the enhancements should be withdrawn.

The resolution was put and lost.

STUDENTS AND THE I. D. F.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Long after the statement made in the Supreme Council concerning the enlisting of Indians a second time, I made several inquiries at the Head Police Station and the University as to whether there was a chance for me of joining the ranks. The reply in each case was in the negative. I would then urge upon the authorities to seize the earliest opportunity of reopening the list. There are a number of students who were prevented from voluntering earlier owing to circumstances beyond their control. They would like to utilise this long vacation extending from March till the last week of June in receiving training to help the Empire's cause.—Yours, etc.

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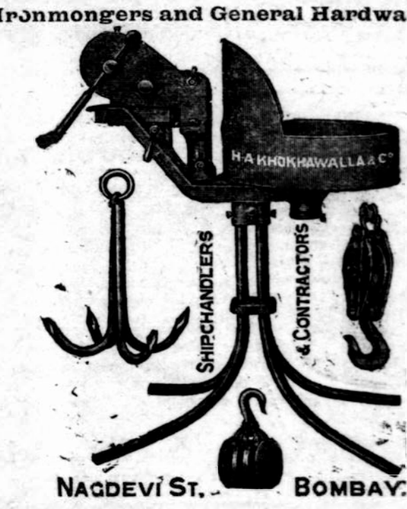

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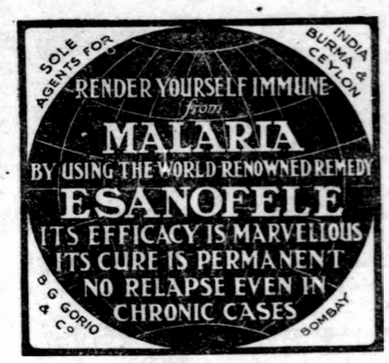

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 3,00,000

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DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

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Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

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Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Mar. 27.

The western disturbance caused local rain in north Baluchistan, is entering extreme north of India. A few scattered thunderstorms again occurred in the Peninsula.

The chief amounts are Seistin three quarter inch, Robat, Mysore and Tinnevelly a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Baluchistan with extension into north Punjab and surrounding hills.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
Bombay, 26th Mar. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.831 inches
Temperature of Air		80 6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		69 5 "
Dew Point		63.6 "
Relative humidity of Air		0.583 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air		90 6 "
Minimum do.		71.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E,NE,W,NW NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do do		151 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	27	m 11	29	27	2	27	m 5	12	16	7
		11	34e	27	4		5	18a	17	6
Thurs.	28	m 11	59	27	6	28	m 5	36	16	1
		11	58a	27	4		5	47a	17	6
Fri.	29					29	m 6	1	15	10
		0	29a	27	8		6	16a	17	9
Sat.	30	m 0	21	27	3	30	m 6	27	15	9
		0	59a	27	7		6	45a	18	3
Sun.	31	m 0	46	26	10	31	m 6	54	15	11
	Apl.	1	30a	27	3	Apl.	m 7	15a	18	11
Mon.	1	m 1	14	26	5	1	m 7	23	16	2
		2	4a	26	8		7	47a	19	8
Tues.	2	m 1	45	25	10	2	m 7	56	16	8
		2	42a	26	1		8	28a	20	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar:	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 27 (Wednesday)	m 6h 37m:	e 6h 51m.
" 28 (Thursday)	m 6h 37m:	e 6h 52m
" 29 (Friday)	m 6h 36m:	e 6h 52m.
" 30 (Saturday)	m 6h 35m:	e 6h 53m.
" 31 (Sunday)	m 6h 34m:	e 6h 53m
April 1 (Monday)	m 6h 33m:	e 6h 53
" 2 (Tuesday)	m 6h 33m:	e 6h 53 m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m:
Last Quarter	April 1918:	4	7	3.1 p.m:
New Moon	"	11	10	4.8 a.m:
First Quarter	"	18	9	37.7 a.m:
Full Moon	"	26	1	35.4 p.m:

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 27th March, 1918, was 30.683 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th March, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the west Punjab and are clear in the east. Temperature has risen slightly throughout; but day temperature continues in considerable defect while night temperature is also considerably below normal except at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Both day and night temperatures are in moderate to considerable defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Temperature has risen generally, but is still in moderate to considerable defect except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in moderate defect generally. Day temperature is slightly above normal in south Kathiawar; with this exception temperature is in moderate to considerable defect throughout the 24 hours.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the southern half of the division. Temperature continues in moderate to considerable defect both by day and night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Temperature has risen, but in still slight defect at night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in south Hyderabad. Day temperature is generally below normal, the defect being 12deg. F. at Hyderabad. Night temperature is below the average in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan and the deficiency is considerable at Poona and Malegaon.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the west has caused nearly general rain in north Baluchistan and is determining light cloud over north-west India. Several thundershowers are reported from the Peninsula, the chief falls being 0.90in. at Bangalore and 0.34in. at Coimbatore. Temperature has risen generally, but is still much below normal to the north of the latitude of Bombay.

Thunderstorms are again likely in the south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of March, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date:
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	72.2	59.0	80	0.60	5.79	—4.59
Do. (26th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	77.4	66.1	91	0.47	7.23	+3.23
Do. (26th Mar.)	78 5	67.6	82	0.14	6.76	+2.77
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th Mar.)	79.9	74.0	43	..	0.29	—3 30
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	70.4	42.4	58	..	13.05	+5.73
Lahore	77.0	55.5	61	..	2.61	—0.68
Hissar	81.4	48.0	48	..	0.99	..
Ambala	81.7	56.3	46	..	2.12	—3.09
Delhi	81.8	53.8	46	..	0.98	—1.78
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	83.3	56.9	37	..	1.22	—0.85
Malaogurl	84.9	54.6	44	..	0.71	—1.40
Jhansi	86 0	52.6	27	..	0.27	—1.49
Cawnpore	84 6	67.7	39	..	0.65	—1.33
Allahabad	85.0	58.2	23	..	0.39	—1.73
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	87.1	53.6	47	..	0.62	—0 47
Karachi	83.6	64.0	52	..	1.54	+0.11
Ajmer	81.4	49.4	18	..	0.25	—1.04
Jalpore	84.5	57.2	26	..	0.31	—1.13
Kotah	85.8	58.0	27	..	0.10	—0.75
Mount Abu	77.8	56.4	23	..	0.12	—1.03
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.0	54.9	32	..	0.15	—0.30
Dwarka	88.5	64.8	52	..	0.01	—0.07
Veraval	92.1	63.2	40	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	91.2	58.5	12	..	0	—0.50
Bhavnagar Para	91.6	58.6	29	..	0	—0.56
Surat	97.5	61.3	33	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	92.8	63.0	15	..	0	—0.39
Deesa	93.9	66.3	21	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	84.7	50.6	29	..	0.06	—0.74
Indore	86.0	62.7	53	..	0.21	—0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.0	49.9	31	..	1.29	—1.27
Saugor	82.0	59.0	20	..	0.14	—2 10
Hoshangabad	87.0	60 8	33	..	0.35	—1.38
Khandwa	89.8	64.8	35	..	0.04	—1.12
Akola	94.4	65.5	13	..	0.27	—1.74
Amraoti	93.8	67.3	10	..	0.14	—1.86
Nagpur	93.1	67.1	28	..	0.37	—2.10
Chanda	96.5	66.8	27	..	0.37	—2.29
Raipur	91 2	60 0	19	..	0.95	—1.19
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.6	71.5	70	..	1.46	+0.87
Ratnagiri	89.5	71.3	35	..	0.99	+0.28
Marmugao	88.5	74.7	75	..	5.95	+4.76
Karwar	87.2	70.8	86	..	1.10	—0.88
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.1	53.7	15	..	1.61	+0.74
Ahmednagar	93.4	57.6	5	..	2.13	+1.78
Poona	94.2	62.3	20	..	3.01	+2.77
Sholapur	96.3	68.2	42	..	0.67	—1.03
Bijapur	95.0	71.3	44	..	1.16	—0.32
Belgaum	91.5	62.9	37	..	5.70	+3.60
Aurangabad	93.1	63.0	18	..	0.41	—0.93
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.9	64 9	24	..	0.14	—1.68
Hyderabad	87.8	67.4	73	0.05	3.14	+1 01
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.0	75 2	67	..	2.41	—1.02
Calicut	88.4	77.5	79	..	7.27	+0.34
Cochin	89.5	76.7	75	0.02	17.19	+6.02
Colombo	89.7	73.6	89	..	20.84	—6.39
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.7	73.0	86	..	13.74	+6.85
Bellary	98.8	73.6	64	..	2.74	+0.28
Cuddapah	97 3	74.5	87	0.09	5 78	+0.93
Madras	89.4	75.0	79	0.02	22.34	+1.90
Bangalore	88.3	65.8	85	0.90	3.59	—0.29
Coimbatore	94.5	69.0	82	0.34	7.65	+1.45
Trichinopoly	98.8	76.3	75	..	8.32	—0.93
Negapatam	88.1	75.9	84	..	38.04	+8.65

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